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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXII NO. 278

BOMBAY MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1934

SIXTEEN PAGES

WILL PARSIS AVERT INNINGS' DEFEAT?

Whole Side Out For 101 Runs

Jilani And Nissar Play Havoc With Leather

Nazir Ali Misses Double Century By 3 Runs

CLOSING SCORE:-

Muslims 1st Innings	334
Parsis 1st Innings	101
Parsis 2nd Innings (for 2 wks)	16

All eyes were set on Nazir Ali when the Muslim batsman with an overnight total of 134 not out, set out to establish a record on Sunday morning. He came very near to doing so, being foiled in the attempt by a rashly run single.

Nazir Ali exploited the square cut in a free and merry innings, scoring 63 runs before his unfortunate dismissal. Sheik and Heptulla did not give much help to their brilliant colleague, who was obliged to steal many singles in order to face the bowling. Nissar made one boundary hit before departing from the scene.

There was endless discussion about Nazir Ali's dismissal, but according to the rules he was rightly declared run out by Umpire Naik.

Had Nazir stayed on a little longer he would have broken two records, that established by his brother Wazir Ali (197) which he equalled, and also that of A. L. Hosie (200) against the Hindus in 1924.

The value of Nazir Ali's batting was inestimable for his side. Without his contribution the Muslims would have been in a sorry plight. Bravo Nazir!

The Muslims were all out in their first innings for 334.

The Parsis opened with Kapadia and Wadia, but the pair was separated when the former was out at 10 for four.

With a splendid array of bowlers the Muslims launched their attack, soon mowing down the Parsi wickets, which fell to Nissar's expresses and Baqa Jilani's tricky deliveries in quick succession. Nissar when not bowling did yeoman service in the slips holding two brilliant catches low down.

An inspection of the pitch did not justify the complaints of the beaten batsmen. The Muslim fielding was keenness personified, and the clever placing of the fieldsmen was a tribute to Wazir Ali's astuteness.

A sensational collapse then set in and the whole team was dismissed for 101 runs.

Among those who made some sort of stand were J. H. Wadia who contributed 23 (the top-scorer of his side) and Meherhomji who made 21. Jamshedji, gave his useful quota of 11 remaining unbeaten.

The Parsis were faced with a deficit of 233 and had to follow-on. Before the stumps were drawn they had lost two wickets for 16.

On resumption of the match at 10-55 a.m. on Sunday Vajifdar opened the Parsi bowling to Nazir Ali, the hero of Saturday's play, who scored a single off his third ball. Patel took charge from the Bori Bunder end, Nazir Ali pulling him to square leg for a brace. Within five minutes of resumption Nazir Ali reached his 140 with an excellent boundary to leg. At 261 Sheikh who was uncomfortable was snapped up behind the stumps by Meherhomji off Vajifdar (261-8-23).

A little later however Nazir Ali narrowly escaped from being caught at silly point. He cocked up a ball but there was no felder to accept an easy catch. Minoo Patel was no-balled five times in three overs.

Nazir Ali was vociferously

(Continued on page 10.)

Official Score Card

PARSIS		MAHOMEDANS	
1 H. J. Vajifdar (Capt.)	8	1 Wazir Ali (Capt.)	34
2 D. R. Havewalla	10	2 A. Baporia	12
3 N. D. Marshall	16	3 Nazir Ali	197
4 S. H. M. Colah	21	4 Mushtaque Ali	2
5 F. E. Kapadia	4	5 S. M. Kadri	3
6 P. Palia	0	6 Faiz Ahmed	1
7 J. H. Wadia	23	7 S. Heptulla (not out)	8
8 N. D. Nagarvala	3	8 M. E. Sheikh	23
9 M. Patel	5	9 Baqa Jilani	7
10 R. J. D. Jamshedji (not out)	11	10 Dilawar Hussein	11
11 K. R. Meherhomji (Wicket-keeper)	21		
PARSIS (2nd Innings.)		(Wicket-keeper)	
J. H. Wadia	3		
Jamshedji	2		
F. Kapadia (batting)	9	11 Md. Nissar	10

Sensational Explosion At Kalbadevi

Manholes' Lids Blown Off: Pedestrian Injured

A sensational explosion occurred on Sunday noon at the junction of the Kalbadevi Road and the Princess Street.

As a result of the explosion was violent and which took place underground, the lids of two manholes were blown off and one pedestrian was injured, hit by one of them.

Five fire-engines were commandeered to the scene of explosion, in case any fire was detected near the locality.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT.

After a prolonged search it was revealed that one of the electric underground mains (high-tension cable) was leaking. It is stated that the accumulated

gas in the underground drainage, containing a mixture of several combustible gases might have been ignited by the leaking current, resulting in the explosion.

LIDS FLY INTO AIR.

The violence of the explosion was so great that the two lids went flying into the air and for a considerable time smoke emanated from the gutter!

As a result of the detected leakage, the electric main had to be switched off for repairs and the section to which they supplied the electric energy had to go without it until the repairs were completed.

EAST INDIA RAILWAY STOCK

Indian Government To Repay It Next June

RUGBY, Nov. 4.

Further advantage of the current low rates for money is also being taken by the Indian Government, which has decided to repay next June £3,500,000 East India Railway 4½ per cent Debenture stock 1935/55.

Since January 1932 four Indian sterling loans amounting to £48,000,000 bearing 5½ per cent or 6 per cent interest have been repaid at the earliest redemption dates.—B.O.W.

BULLETIN ON MALAVIYA'S HEALTH

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 24.

In the course of the first authoritative bulletin issued by Dr. Sarkar this evening regarding Pandit Malaviya's condition, it is stated that Pandit's weakness is increasing, and his wound is healing up. He is advised to take complete rest and not to move about for another fortnight. It is estimated that the wound will take another 15 days to heal up.

Mrs. Malaviya also is steadily progressing.—United Press.

TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENTS

RUGBY, Nov. 24.

Elaborate traffic arrangements have been made by the police for the occasion of the Royal wedding on Thursday and in addition to the Royal Route itself, a large number of neighbouring streets will be closed after 8 a.m.—B.O.W.

STOP PRESS.

53 MINERS DROWNED.

NAGASAKI, Nov. 25. It is believed 53 miners drowned in a sudden rush of the sea into Natsushima Colliery submarine workings.—Reuter.

CHURCH DISPUTE DEVELOPS.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.

Latest development in the Church dispute is the confiscation, to-day, by the police of Reichs-bishop Mueller's organ "Gospel in the Third Reich," owing to publication of an article by the Reichs-bishop, demanding every means to be used by German Christians to attain their aim, saying Martin Luther did not fight with palm leaves and peace songs.—Reuter.

GREAT LIBEL SUIT

PARIS, Nov. 25.

Two ex-Prime Ministers, a member of the present Government, several present and former political chiefs, famous newspaper proprietors, and many figures in the Paris underworld figure among a galaxy of witnesses in the sensational libel suit, opening to-morrow wherein, Detective Inspector Bony is suing the weekly "Gringore", for damages of £50,000.

The Stavisky and other financial and political 'causes celebres' will come up for review. According to Det.-Inspector Bony the "Gringore" accused him, among other things, of being an accomplice in the Stavisky forging, at least, of one Stavisky cheque and counterfeit, and causing the Government to pay £50,000 for counterfeit notes. The Terror, to whom Det.-Inspector Bony passed them, taking £25,000 himself.—Reuter.

India's Fair Name Besmirched

VILE PROPAGANDA THROUGH CINEMA FILMS

Depicting Her As Land Of Tigers, Snakes And Child Mothers Only!

America-Returned Indian Narrates Bitter Experience And Means He Adopted To Counteract Movement



DR. M. K. ANKLESARIA.

A certain section of the Indians abroad have been pleading for toleration, co-operation and cultural understanding with other nations.

Almost simultaneously reports pour into India of the systematic anti-Indian propaganda and misrepresentation of the Indians and their mode of living.

The latest report is from America, and this time, the whole misrepresentation has been pictured and a well-known firm of film distributors is broadcasting the picture throughout the world.

Indians in this country will never see the picture "India Speaks." Enquiries made here show that this picture will never be brought into this country. The misrepresentations in it are gross and malicious and are entirely false.

Dr. Maneck K. Anklesaria, returned to India after 15 years' stay in the United States, after study in the American universities. He extensively toured in the United States delivering lectures on the true state of affairs in India. In the course of an interview to the "Chronicle" Dr. Maneck exposes the various methods in which anti-Indian propaganda is carried on.

NATURE OF PROPAGANDA.

Q: What is the nature of anti-Indian propaganda in America?

A:—The propaganda is carried on through some colleges, universities and societies. But the Indians do not suffer much because the intelligent and educated Americans who come in contact with students from India, are open-minded and they treat them on a basis of equality. But when it comes to ignorant people, they regard Indians as coming from a land of tigers, snakes and child-mothers.

Q:—Reports have reached India that anti-Indian propaganda is being carried on all over America through a film, titled "India Speaks". It is further stated that the film is widely exhibited all over the United States of America? Have you any idea of the film?

"INDIA SPEAKS."

A:—"India Speaks" is a film produced on the basis of the story in Miss Mayo's "Mother India," depicting the basest elements existing, non-existing or supposed to be existing. Scenes such as Indian women drinking blood, millions of bats lifting human beings in day-time and carrying them off, pictures of a number of children aged about 8 or 10 years old, carrying possibly their younger brothers or sister in their arms, being represented as child mothers of India, a whole community depicted in the picture as a community of thieves having the profession of thieving handed on from generation to generation,—these are some of the notorious features of the film which has done incalculable harm to India and her cause. The worst feature, however, in that film was the representation of an Indian girl belonging to a respectable family, as a common woman yielding to the friendly overtures of a white man.

A HOLLYWOOD FAKE? The fact is that some "extra" girl in Hollywood, who can be identified easily, had played the part of an Indian girl, and the whole thing is palmed off on a credulous and ignorant people, as one of the "real" common daily occurrences in the streets of India.

"These scenes were displayed in almost every theatre in the United States purporting to show to the American public, the true and the real life in India and of the Indians.

"To counteract this diabolical propaganda, behind which there is undoubtedly some sort of ins-

piration, I leased this picture and gave lectures, exposing the malicious propaganda and the dishonesty contained in the picture, and succeeded in stopping its further propaganda in various places through the orders of the City Commissioners and the Mayors.

WORK OF DISILLUSIONED PERSONS.

"Considerable anti-Indian propaganda is carried on by women of the type of Miss Nila Cram Cook, who expect India to be a land of gold, palaces and romance but are disappointed at the 'hardihood' of the Indians in treating people according to their deserts!

"As for the missionaries of America, not a few of them have been always trying to impress on the Americans that India and the Far East constantly need the missionary. They represent that the Orient is a problem to the missionary. On the other hand they should realise that in many instances, the missionary proved to be a problem to the Orient. Referring to the Indian organizations in America, Dr. Anklesaria said: "There are the Friends of India Society and the Young India Association, both of them situated in Broadway in New York.

INDIANS' FLIGHT.

Asked if it were possible for an Indian to earn his livelihood in America, Dr. Maneck replied that it was not possible unless "one had been there before the Immigration Laws were passed in 1923, depriving the Asiatics specially, of the citizens' rights to which they were formerly entitled. Foreigners from other countries are allowed to stay in the United States on a quota basis, and they can start their careers there. Even now professional artists can visit America, provided they do not stop there for more than six months engaged in their profession."

TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Giving his impressions of the "New Deal" of F. D. Roosevelt, Dr. Maneck observed: "I wish the world to-day produced many persons like President Roosevelt and his family, who have become one with the suffering masses of their country, and are contributing their best mentally, physically and spiritually towards the

WOMAN'S BOLD VENTURE

Flying From Lypne To Cape In Autogyro

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Mrs. Victor Bruce, who was flying in an autogyro to Cape Town, from Lypne, via West route, arrived at Le Bourget. This is the first autogyro long-distance flight. She is accompanied by an aeroplane carrying spare parts, and extra petrol. Her machine is equipped with 3,000 candle-power light for difficult landings.

REHEARSALS FOR ROYAL WEDDING

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The greatest assemblage of royalties since the coronation of King George is arriving in London for the wedding of the Duke of the Duke of Kent and Princess Marina.

All the brides-maids will go to the Westminster Abbey on Tuesday to rehearse exactly what to do. The Queen and Princess Marina may attend. There is also to be a rehearsal of the royal guests in order to settle delicate matters of precedence.

The present of officers of the British Army to the Duke of Kent and Princess Marina consists of an eighteenth century cup and silver-smiths for George the First and Second respectively. The gifts were chosen by the Duke.

PRINCE PAUL ARRIVES IN SECRET

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Prince Paul, senior Regent of Yugoslavia, arrived for the royal wedding. News of his arrival and departure during the journey across France was withheld as a measure of precaution, owing to the recent murder of his brother, King Alexander at Versailles.—Reuter.

growth and well-being of the people of the United States.

Dr. Maneck was formerly a student of the Wilson College, Bombay, before he left for America for higher studies, where he took degrees of Bachelor of Art in the Universities of Michigan and Detroit, and the Master of Arts of the North Western University. He became subsequently Doctor of Philosophy.

He intends taking up social reconstruction work chiefly on the lines of Gandhiji's plans, but with certain modifications.

WILL PARSIS COME BACK? Dr. Anklesaria concluded: "With all the zeal, ardour, vitality, the Parsis are not what were 20 years ago. I know they can always come back and become a sparkling example of India's strength and greatness."

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The 'Bombay Chronicle'—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The 'Bombay Chronicle,' Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted a handsome and healthy girl or virgin widow for an agreeable gentleman of 35 well established in business annual income from property and business over Rs. 35,000. No caste restriction. Correspondence confidential. Please apply Box No. 3303, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Immediately Graduate Demonstrator for Physics. Engagement up to 8th March 1935 on Rs. 60 p.m. Apply stating qualifications to: Principal, Baroda College, Baroda. (9250).

Wanted an experienced lady Graduate preferably with B.T. or higher teaching qualifications for the post of the Head Mistress of the Society's Girls' High School. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating salary expected before the 10th December 1934 to the Hon'y. Secretaries Students' Literary and Scientific Society, Nowroji Street, Thakurwar, Bombay No. 2. (3299).

Wanted temporarily on monthly terms a qualified Nurse with previous experience of abdominal massage under medical directions. Apply with full particulars, copies of testimonials, and terms to The Secretary to Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai, The Retreat, Shahibag, Ahmedabad. (9239)

Wanted—A Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon for Maternity and Child Welfare League, Baroda. Pay Rs. 20—5—100 plus Rs. 15, House Rent or Free quarters. Private practice not allowed. Apply Sanitary Commissioner, Baroda State, Baroda. (9240).

Wanted Thoroughly Experienced Salesmen with very good influence in Bazaars for various import lines on indent basis on commission as well as working Partners for a new Export Import Office backed with sufficient finances. Apply Box 3282 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Organisers for Northern and Southern Divisions of Bombay Presidency. Liberal Pay and Commission on guaranteed business. Apply to the Federal India Assurance Co., Ltd., Delhi. (3229).

Wanted temporarily an Assistant to Artist experienced in Textile Designs. Salary upto Rs. 50, according to qualifications. Apply to the Manager, Calico Mills, Ahmedabad. (9233).

Wanted an experienced Cloth Printing Machine Attendant capable of printing upto four colours. Apply to the Manager, Calico Mills, Ahmedabad. (9234).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Tea—Expert in tea business with 40 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

12. TO BE LET.

To Be Let Blocks—Chowpatty. Walkeshwar Road House No. 1-4. Apply to Mulchand Giridhar Javeri, Bhanubhuvan, 2nd floor, Barbhaj Mohalla (3306).

To Let—Vegetarian Hindus. very decent clean 3 and 4 room flats in Raval Building, near Tilak Bridge, Hindu Colony, Dadar. Rents from Rs. 55/70. (3300).

27. HOTELS.

New Miraj Hotel Miraj Road. Central Commercial, ideal family resort, any community, moderate charge, excellent food. (3295).

50. EDUCATIONAL.

Recruitment of Engineering Supervisors in the Indian Posts & Telegraphs Department. "In the last competition more than 80 per cent of the failures failed in English and Geography." Don't take chances. Make your success certain by taking up Alfred's Correspondence Courses in English & Geography, specially prepared for the competition to be held in January 1935. Easy and simple. Even the dullest student can hope to secure 90 per cent marks in these two subjects. Full syllabus covered. Price of both the complete courses Rs. 5/8 payable in advance per M.O. Obtainable from Agent, Alfred's Correspondence Courses, Krishna Road, Krishan Nagar, Lahore. (3301).

Adult Education Classes commence 3rd December. Subjects: World Economic Problems. Political Theory. English Literature. Logic. Psychology of learning. Europe. To-day. French Literature. Apply Adult Education Association Ravelin Street, Fort. (3291).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted A Sleeping Partner Capitalist to invest about Rs. 10,000 (Ten Thousand) to start Coal business. For particulars apply Box No. 3295, "Bombay Chronicle."

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Twelve Monthly Nine-Rupce Installments Liquidate Hundred-Rupce Loan and Interest. Consult the Dwarakabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurwar. (3193)

73. AGENTS WANTED

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar Borivil Deolali Dhanu Road Kasara Matheran Nasik
Broach Bhusaval Dahod Dhond Damani Karjat Lonavla Manmad Neral Navsari Sholapur Virar
Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents on commission or pay upto Rs. 200 p.m. Apply to the General Manager, National Lucky Insurance Co., Ltd., Ambala. (3304).

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle." Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Ralchur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezvada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Almor, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Guntur, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Real Cotton Advice of December, 1934, with buying and selling dates, charges, Rs. 7. Apply to-day Tejmandi Office, Roil, Marwar. (3276).

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Prof. Gili Expert Spiritualist & Astrologer arrives from Hyderabad for a few days at Poona Hotel, Poona, who can cure all sorts and incurable diseases, tell past, present and future. Certified from all parts. Charges Rs. 2 to 5. 8 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. (3294).

135. PERFUMERY.

Novelty in Perfumery. Twelve assorted perfumery tablets in fancy box Rs. 1/4. Postage extra. Square Deal & Co., New Houses, Sojitra. (3302).

150. STAMP COLLECTING.

Stamps—30 Argentine, 30 Brazil, 25 Ecuador, 25 Guatemala, 25 Venezuela, 25 Salvador, 25 Nicaragua, 25 Mexico, 12 as each. The lot, all different, Rs. 5/12. Peter De Souza, Jhansi. (R748).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-5-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for one Radio Microphone with Amplifier and Microphone for public entertainment so as to reach the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality, Ahmedabad, on or before Saturday the 8th December 1934. (Sd.) J. S. MALIK, I.S.E., Municipal Engineer, Ahmedabad Municipality, Municipal Office, Ahmedabad, 23rd November, 1934. 9251.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday the 26th instant at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.)
SULEMAN C. H. MITHA, Sheriff of Bombay
Bombay, 24th November, 1934. 9248

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An **ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING** of the CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Office on **MONDAY**, the 3rd December, 1934, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Interpellations.
2. Application for gratuity from a retrenched Halaikhere woman.
- 3-4. Applications from the Authorities of the (3) Depressed Classes Mission Society of India and (4) Bombay Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee for grants-in-aid of their respective institutions.
5. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Karnatak Sahitya Parishat—Requesting the Municipality to open Kannada Schools in the City.
- 6-8. Letters from the Authorities of the (6) Victoria Memorial School for the Blind (7) Urdu Library and Free Reading Room, Madanpura and (8) Bai Bachubai Dispensary for Women and Children—Forwarding Annual Report, etc., of their respective institutions.
9. Letter from the General Secretary and Founder, All-India Adult Educational Conference—Inviting the Corporation to appoint a representative to the Reception Committee of the Conference.
10. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Muslim Education Committee—Suggesting the introduction of certain Text Books in Municipal and Grant-in-Aid Urdu Schools, etc.

Resolutions Of The Standing Committee—

11. Recommending the grant of immediate relief to certain Municipal employees rendered homeless by a fire at Kasarwadi destroying their huts, etc.
12. Forwarding the Commissioner's returns showing the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained for the removal of unauthorised works.
13. Regarding the revision of the grade of the Electrical Inspector.
14. Reporting the circumstances under which six unauthorised shops at Dadar were allowed to be retained.
15. Regarding the question of revising the scale of fees for the slaughter of animals.
- 16-17. Statements of Budget Transfers (16) sanctioned finally by the Standing Committee and (17) sanctioned by the Committees subject to the Corporation's orders.
18. Resolution of the Improvement Committee—Recommending withdrawal from acquisition of certain properties in the Sewri-Wadala-Scheme.

Schools' Committee's Letters—

19. Regarding the offer of a donation by Mrs. Anandibai Keskar, retired Head Mistress, for distribution of prizes to the girls of the Municipal Dadar Kum-bharwada Marathi Girls' School.
20. Regarding the question of treating the Bombay New Deaf and Dumb Institution as an Indigenous School.
21. Forwarding the report of the Executive Health Officer for the third quarter of 1934.
22. Forwarding the Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water supplies.
23. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of Malaria carrier mosquitoes.
- 24-26. Reporting on applications for gratuities, etc., for or on behalf of retired Municipal labour staff or the heirs of deceased Municipal servants.
27. The Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1933-34 together with the Review thereof by the Standing Committee.
28. Letters from (a) Mr. R. F. S. Talyarkhan and (b) Mrs. Meher F. S. Talyarkhan—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan.

Reports Of The Committees Of The Corporation—

29. Regarding the question of appointing the Corporation's representatives on the Central Council of Health, etc., Associations.
30. Regarding the proposal for naming the park in front of the Parel High School as Gokhale Park.
31. Regarding a proposal for requesting Government to organize a body of City Guards.
32. Regarding the question of holding a Conference between Government and Municipal representatives for affording relief to the unemployed in the City.
33. Regarding a proposal to hand over to Government for location Police Station, the recreation ground at C. P. Tank in exchange for Government land leased of an incinerator at

Public Notice

Bapty Road.
34. Regarding the question of abolishing the post of the Deputy Estate Agent.

35. Confirmation of the Special Committees' Proceedings.
28. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding printed copies of the Committee's Proceedings.

Notices Of Motions—

27. From Dr. Homi F. Pavri—Regarding the condition of the surroundings of the Municipal School's at Null Bazaar.
38. From Mr. Sitaram Bhauram Keny, seconded by Mr. Nanabhai Luxmon—Regarding the naming of certain lanes from Suparibaug Road to the King Edward Memorial Hospital.
39. From Dr. M. V. Mehta, O.B.E.—For switching on certain lights at the Sir Pereshash Mehta Gardens at 5 a.m. in the morning.
- 40-43. From Dr. J. N. Choksey—Regarding (40) the question of abolishing the minimum charge or higher rate for electrical consumption for lights, etc.; (41) ways and means for effecting economies in the expenditure in Municipal Workshops; (42) the running of the Municipal Motor wagons and economies possible therein; and (43) the utilizing of certain tractors which were purchased for kutchra haulage.
44. From Dr. J. N. Choksey seconded by Mr. Haji Hasham Ibrahim—Regarding the question of amending the Municipal Act, so as to do away with the practice of selling Hawkers' goods.
45. From Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, C.I.E., seconded by Mr. M. M. Desai—Regarding the question of prohibiting or controlling the distribution of hand-bills in the City.
46. From Mr. B. N. Karanjia—For requesting Government to raise the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Bombay Small Causes Court to Rs. 5,000.
47. From Mr. Haji Hasham Ibrahim—Regarding the desirability of using Amin's Anti-Malaria Tablets in Municipal Hospitals, etc.
- 48-49. From Mr. S. K. Baroda-walla—For (48) removing nuisance caused by hawkers on the footpaths at Mahomedali Road; and (49) permitting construction of shops, garages, etc., on the ground floors of residential buildings in certain improvement schemes.
- 50-52. From Mr. K. H. Gore-garkar—(50-51) Regarding the (50) nuisance caused by the unloading of charcoal at Dadar Railway Stations; (51) desirability of amending the building bye-laws so as to prevent privies and bathing chubbs being located in front of main stair-cases in chawls; and (52) for requesting the Tramway Company to put on more rolling stock on their lines to remove congestion during rush hours.
- 53-56. From Mr. Shivdas C. Thakkar—(53-54) Regarding the provision of (53) latrines and urinals in B Ward; and (54) a latrine or water closet near the urinal at Bhat Bazaar, Dongri Street; (55) regarding the desirability of extending the tram lines from the Mazagaon Terminus along Mount Road up to its junction with Victoria Road; and (56) For re-naming Sandhurst Road as Vithalbhai Patel Road.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor.

A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary,
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 24th November 1934. 9252

THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, CO. (PVT.) LTD. (SOLAPUR).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 14th December, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

- I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up for the year ending 30th June 1934.
- II. To declare a dividend.
- III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
- IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 5th December, 1934, to FRIDAY, the 14th December, 1934, both days inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors.

LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents,
Bombay, 23rd November, 1934. 9253

Public Notices

DELHI MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for supply of Drugs & Sundries, etc., for the Civil Hospital and Branch Dispensaries, Delhi, for the year 1935-36.

List of requirements and conditions, etc., can be obtained from this office on payment of Rs. 2.

Tenders should reach the undersigned not later than 2nd January 1935 together with an earnest money of Rs. 500 without which no tender will be entertained.

SOHAN LAL,
R.B. M.B.E. P.C.S. (retired),
Secretary, Municipal Committee,
Delhi.
(H.C.)
9215.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID

TWENTY-FIVE Share Certificates of the above Company, bearing Nos. 74681-87, 555101-18 standing in the name of Chunilal Narotandas Trivedi are LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of the said shares should be notified to the Office of the Company, Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Bombay within one month, otherwise duplicate share certificates will be issued.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.
9246.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JAMNADAS PARBHUDAS, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 3222 of 1927 pursuant to the decree dated 7-12-1933 as contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against or to the said properties by way of inheritance, mortgage, transfer, sale, gift, lease, exchange, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise however is or are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 72, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, or otherwise the same will be completed without any reference to any such claim and same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fardandari land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West Side of the Sonapur Second Cross Lane, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 169 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8181 and Cadastral Survey No. 640 of Bhuleswar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3518 and Street No. 10 (Old) New No. 16 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Sonapur Second Cross Lane, on or towards the West by Dharamshala of Chitpawan Brahmins and partly by the property of Narayan Mahadeo, on or towards the North by the property of Shivrām Atmaram and on or towards the South by the property of Manoharshaw Cowasji and which said premises are now in the possession of the Transferees.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fardandari Land or ground together with the messuages tenements and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West Side of the Sonapur Second Cross Lane, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 75 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 7159, New Survey No. 8190 and Cadastral Survey No. 623 of Bhuleswar Division and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3494 and Street No. 53A and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Mr. Survey, on or towards East by the house of Mr. Survey, on or towards the West by the house of a Fisherman, on or towards the North by the house of Narayan Koli and on or towards the South by vacant land and which said premises are now in the occupation of the transferees tenants.

Dated this 24th day of November, 1934.

CHOKSEY & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
9253

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAMCHANDRA DATATRAYA BANKAPURE, BHASLER RAMCHANDRA BANKAPURE and VASANT RAMCHANDRA BANKAPURE, the last two being minors under the age of 18 years by their father and natural guardian the said Ramchandra Datatraya Bankapure, all of Sangli Hindu inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 77, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground (since redeemed) with the messuages tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Paneswadi in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement sixty-five square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, New No. 1209, Old Survey No. 347, New Survey No. 323, Cadastral Survey No. 2021 of Bhuleswar Division and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4657, and Old Street Nos. 14-16 and present Street Nos. 132-34 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Fardandari Street, on or towards the West by the property of Moriba Ranchhod, on or towards the North by the property of Damodardas Vrijbhokhandas Shroff and on or towards the South by the property of Maneklal Kaurechand. Dated this 24th day of November, 1934.

AMIN & DESAI,
Purchasers Attorneys.
9247.

AUCTION SALES

SORABJE COWASJEE & Co.

Sale by the undersigned of Gold Ornaments and Jewellery comprising bangles, bracelets, watch-chains, ear-rings, etc. on Wednesday the 28th November 1934 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms under instructions from the Court Receiver as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 162 of 1934 (J. V. Paisley vs. Dr. Bankers and Others).

SORABJE COWASJEE & CO.

GANDHI & Co.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CLOTH MERCHANTS.
AUCTION SALE OF ALL STOCK-IN-TRADE AND FURNITURE OF A CLOTH SHOP.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Shop No. 51, Dubash Market, opposite Mangaldas Market, by order of Shri Himmatlal Manji & Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Khimji Harilandas, Proprietor of Messrs. K. Harilandas—

All Stock-in-Trade of the said cloth shop including Woollen and Cotton Rugs, Bed Sheets, Long cloth, Table Cloths, Shirting, Coating, twill and furniture including chiling fan, counters, etc.

Terms:—25 per cent. Deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

An Insurance against Nervous and Physical Debility and An Assurance of Healthiness	THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS Rupee one per tin of (32 pills)
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY Jammagar, Kathiawar, Bombay Office:— KALBADEVI ROAD.	

Doctors call it - THE CURSE OF CIVILISATION

Ninety per cent. of civilised people suffer from it, either knowingly or unsuspectingly. And it is the prime cause of more minor sicknesses and major illnesses than anything else under the sun—it is **CONSTIPATION**. Learn how to conquer it, for constipation is a menace to your life. Every "off day," when you suffer from depression, heaviness, lack of energy, headache and feel all "out-o'-sorts," is warned—it is **CONSTIPATION**.

MEDILAX will put you right

Medilax, containing 16 ingredients, is the world's most scientific laxative medicine. It is also the gentlest and will cleanse your system without pain or purging. It will tone you up like nothing else can, restore your vitality, make you really fit! Get 'Medilax' Brand Silver Pellets and get WELL.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars throughout India. If any difficulty, from Wholesale Agents: FRANK ROSS & Co. Ltd., Wholesale Chemists and Druggists, Chowringhee, Calcutta; CHANANLAL VADIA & Co., Princes Street, Bombay and WALTER WHITE, Hanover Buildings, Princess Street, Bombay. Compounded and tested in the laboratories of FAVOR & MOORE Ltd., Chemists to the King, 143 New Bond Street, London, England.

THE BOMBAY LIFE

Assurance Co., Ltd.

The Bombay Life Bldg.
45-47, Churchgate St.,
Fort, BOMBAY.



Estd. 1908.

The Company has successfully met the strain of war, epidemics, trade, agricultural and financial distresses.

It stands to-day with its strength and stability increased, its finances and security enlarged, and its ability to serve redoubled.

A LEADING INDIAN
LIFE OFFICE TO
OFFER ATTRACTIVE
TERMS TO ACTIVE
AGENTS.
Apply to Manager.

WHITE LEPROSY

GUARANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthdate. Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiyakutir", Dinajpur (Bengal).

KRISHNA

NO ENTRANCE FEE YET A CHANCE TO WIN.
20 prizes totalling Rs 200 are offered for the best reasons for choosing a "Krishna Pen" as your life long companion. You are not to spend any thing. Full particulars and entry form absolutely free from—
Lahore Stationery Mart, Anarkali, Lahore.
Extraordinary Closing—31st Jan. 1935.

Mohan's Guide to Higher SCHOLARSHIPS

CONTAINS INFORMATION ABOUT
SCHOLARSHIPS FOR ACADEMIC, PROFESSIONAL, INDUSTRIAL, STUDIES & RESEARCHES IN INDIA & ABROAD
OFFERED BY VARIOUS GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, UNIVERSITIES, STATES & PUBLIC BODIES.
10 TOTTENHAM LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4, U.S.A.
RAM LAL SURI, ANARKALI, LAHORE

Who Can Safeguard Workers' Interests?

T. U. Leader Appeals To Municipal Voters To Support Congress Socialists

Mr. V. H. Joshi, General Secretary of the Municipal Workers' Union, Tramway Workers' Union and Tenants' General Association has issued the following appeal to voters at the coming elections to the Municipal Corporation:

"We shall very soon be having our municipal elections. The Municipality at present controls the wages and rents of about 10,000 workers and 30,000 to 40,000 poor tenants.

It is also possible for the Corporation to control the wages and rents of the employees of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company which is making huge profits by reason of its agreement with the Municipality.

NONE OF THEM.

But practically none of the municipal workers in the water, light, health, building and roads departments is a voter himself.

Similarly the majority of the tenants in the B. I. T. cement chawls are not voters. But their wages can be increased and their rents controlled by those whom you elect as your representatives in the Corporation.

In these days when you are groaning under the unbearable burden of rent, would it not be a great relief to you if tramway fares are standardised at one anna and electric charges are reduced?

It is only if you elect to the

Corporation those who promise to get the rents of the municipal tenants reduced and controlled that you will have the moral, right to ask voters to the Bombay Legislative Council to elect those who promise to support a Bill for the control of rents generally.

For these reasons you should support only those candidates who promise to support the very reasonable demands of the Municipal and Tramway Workers and to control rents in the cement chawls.

SOCIALIST CANDIDATES

The Congress Socialist candidates will positively, and the Congress candidates will probably, stand by these demands and I would appeal to you to vote accordingly.

It is well known that the following candidates have been adopted by the Congress Socialist Party:

"A" Ward—F. M. Pinto.
"B" Ward—Nirbhayram Popat and Mahomed Ibrahim.
"C" Ward—Yusuf J. Maherali and Elnivas Bhagwandas.
"D" Ward—M. R. Masani.
"E" Ward—Urmilaben Mehta Ali Bahadur Khan, and A. Majeed Hakeem.
"F" Ward—Purshottam Tricundas and J. C. Maltra.
"G" Ward—Kamaledvi Chattopadhyaya and V. R. Modak.

COMPLETE FISCAL AUTONOMY, DESPITE SAFEGUARDS

Choudhri Zaffrullah Khan Sees Silver Lining In J. P. C. Reform Proposals

LAHORE, Nov. 24. Much would depend on the personal element rather than on the machinery, and the reformed constitution would largely be in the nature of a test of Indian aptitude for working parliamentary institutions, said Choudhri Zaffrullah Khan, who was a delegate to the J.P.C. and who will become early next year a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, in the course of an interview on the Select Committee Report.

The Choudhri Sahib said that the reforms proposed in the report should be regarded as a whole. The complete constitutional structure, contemplated was the thing that mattered. The actual machinery for working it could be modelled in time, after the experience in working the new constitution had showed in which direction changes were needed, and which features ought to be eliminated. The complex question of liberalising the constitution had to be viewed from two angles, that of Indians, who were justly eager for progress, and of the British Government, which was at least in the nature of a trustee responsible for the welfare of India.

As regards the question of election to the Federal Lower House, said the Choudhri Sahib, the method of election was only a question of procedure, and the report made it clear that it was experimental and if it proved unsuitable in actual working, it could be modified. A really good feature of the proposals, he added was that they provided the possibility of liberalising constitutional procedure by means of conventions, and this could only be done by actually working the constitution.

SAFETY-GUARDS NEED NOT BE USED.

As regards the safeguards, he said they need not all or any of them be brought into operation. Much would depend on the attitude of the new legislatures and the new Ministers. If these refrained from trespassing on the rights of minorities, the need for safeguards would be largely eliminated. The same was true of the sphere of finance and economics in which the aim should be to protect and promote India's economic welfare by positive constructive methods rather than aggressive methods savouring of retaliation. If this line was followed there was no reason why India should not under the new constitution enjoy complete fiscal and commercial autonomy.

NO I.C.S. GOVERNORS.

As much would depend upon the human element, Choudhri Zaffrullah Khan thought it would be well if the new Governors at least in the major provinces were selected from among public-men in England and India rather than from men in the

I.C.S. While recognising the great merits of the services of that body, Choudhri Zaffrullah thought that men of a different type and habituated to Parliamentary methods were wanted at the helm under the new self-governing constitution. The successful working of the constitution largely depended on the maintenance of harmonious relations between the Governor and elected legislators and Ministers.

The reformed constitution would largely be in the nature of a test of Indian aptitude for working parliamentary institutions and Choudhri Zaffrullah hoped that all sections of Indian opinion would co-operate in working it, so that India might march successfully towards full self-government. The new constitution was so constructed that it could be liberalised from within but only by practical working, and this was what Indians should attempt to do.—A. P.

WORK THE CONSTITUTION

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

A manifesto signed by seven prominent Muslim leaders in this province including Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, Sir Abdulla Suhrawardy, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Khan Bahadur Abdul Momen leader of the Muslim Group in the Bengal Legislative Council, Sir Syed M. Saadatulla, (formerly Executive Councillor of the Assam Government) Mr. Mohamad Akramkhan and Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Ex-Deputy Mayor of Calcutta Corporation, has been issued to-day calling upon their co-religionists to work wholeheartedly the future constitution although the proposals in some of their features appear to be disappointing.

The manifesto concludes by hoping that the Parliament will remedy the defects affecting the Muslim demands.—United Press.

Baroda H. V. Gym. 16th Olympic Tournament

The Hind Vijaya Gymkhana, Baroda, of which H. H. the Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwar is the patron, is holding competitive sports on the lines of the Olympic games every year and people from all the parts of India participate in these competitive sports and games in large numbers.

This year the tournaments will be held on the 15th of December for ladies and girl-students and from the 19th of December for gentlemen and students. The last day of entries for ladies is 2nd December and for gentlemen 5th December.

Our Deccan Letter

"MASTER'S VOICE"
RECORDS 514,515
516 PROSCRIBED

Depression In Coal Trade

HYDERABAD, Nov. 20.

A Firman has been issued by H. E. H., the Nizam proscribing the sale of His master's voice records bearing Nos. 514 515 and 516. These records will be confiscated wherever they are found throughout the state.

ARYASAMAJIST MEETING

Meeting of Maharaj Gunj Aryasamaj, which was to be addressed by Mr. Baji Krsna Rao, B.A., B.L., was banned by the orders of the Police Commissioner. It is stated that the Commissioner had served an order on Mr. Vinayak Rao, who was to preside over the meeting under Gashthi No. 53.

Regulation regarding public meetings asking him to refrain from holding the meeting as he had not obtained necessary permission.

The meeting was postponed pending consultation with the Police Commissioner. The president of the Arya League, Delhi, has been informed of the situation. Further developments are awaited.

HYDERABAD MINES DEPT.

The Government review on the Mines Department states that the cloud of depression on the coal trade has not yet shifted and the total output of the year recorded a fall of 21,222 tons, against 7,47,387 tons of the last year. The collieries at Singareni, Tandur, Kanala, Sasti and Ponnai continued to work. The amount of royalty received by the Government during the year is Rs. 1,11,204, no new collieries were opened. The Government received Rs. 25,084 as dead rent from the untapped fields held up by the lessees.

The negotiations between Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Messrs. The Singareni Collieries Company, were nearing completion this year. From the next year, the Kanala, Asafabad and South Godavari Collieries will be under the control of the Singareni Collieries.

During the year under review, two students were sent for a Diploma Training of 4 years in Mines and Geology to the Dhanbad School of Mines.

MILITARY TRAINING CAMP FOR YOUTHS

The General Secretary S. H. Vyayam Prasarak Mandal Amraoti writes:

Looking to the serious demand for physical training combined with military education, the Mandal has started opening special Camps in December since 1932, with a view to inculcate discipline and co-operation among the youths and to organise them.

This year's camp will commence from the 24th December next and terminate on 1st January 1935. Those who are interested in organization of physical institutions and propagation of this training should take full advantage of three camps. First and Second years' cadets only will be allowed this year.

Cadets wishing to join the Camp should obtain circular No. 2 for rules of admission, expenses etc., from me by sending 9 ples stamp. Application for admission to Camp will be considered upto 20th December 1934 only.

MANIBANU KID- NAPPING CASE

Girl Made To Write Letters,
Says Witness

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Nov. 22.

In the trial of Manibanu Kidnapping Case, which continued before the Session Judge Mr. Sahabzada, the first witness Mr. Behramji, in reply to questions of prosecution counsel, narrated as to how the girl was made to write letters at Bhavnagar to Kelkar Forzdar and himself at the instance of accused No. 1 and 3 stating that if it was not done so they would come into trouble. The letters were posted by Mahmad from Surat and witness identified them as in the handwritings of the girl.

Further questioned by the prosecution counsel witness stated that the police had taken him and the girl to Bhavnagar and other places in order to identify the Muddamal. Witness also identified the Muddamal, when shown in the court, which included a watch. After certain further ques-

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
In Insolvency.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DECLARE DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Official Assignee of Bombay intends to declare dividends in the following estates as mentioned below:—

Serial Insolvency No.	No.	Names of the Insolvents.	Dividend intended to be declared.
1.	328 of 1930	Moses Isaac Moses.	First dividend.
2.	850 of 1930	Kisonlal Ramchandra Mundra alias Kisonlal Mundra.	Do.
3.	872 of 1930	Raymond Vincent D'Costa.	Do.
4.	834 of 1931	Ishwarlal Maneklal Danawala. Proprietor of the Arya Subodh Natak Samaj.	Do.
5.	602 of 1930	Kersasp Dorabji Panveliwala.	First & final dividend.
6.	772 of 1930	Ramashanker Chandulal Dutt alias Chowdhari.	Do.
7.	832 of 1930	Padamsey Bhanji Sha & Anr. traded as Hirji Bhanji & Co.	Do.
8.	845 of 1930	Tarmahomed Haji Dada who traded in partnership with Haji Hassam Kassam Memon under the name of Almahomed Haji Hasham & Co.	Do.
9.	87 of 1931	James Edwin Judge.	Do.
10.	184 of 1931	Gurguel Alexander Dubois.	Do.
11.	237 of 1931	Jannahomed Haji Jacob Memon.	Do.
12.	410 of 1931	Ernest Astly Reville.	Do.
13.	623 of 1931	Marric Anacharis Pitchen.	Do.
14.	874 of 1931	Donald Poyuts Swinden.	Do.
15.	1635 of 1926	Madhavrao Shivram.	Second and final dividend.
16.	647 of 1928	Alibhoy Tyebali Chavhalwala.	Do.
17.	789 of 1928	Mahadeo Tatoba Prabhu traded as Mahadeo Tatoba & Co.	Do.
18.	1093 of 1928	Noormahomed Haji Juma & Co.	Third & final dividend.
19.	549 of 1922	Raymond Luis D'Silva.	Fourth & final dividend.
20.	502)	Madhavlal Bhawanishanker.	Preferential distribution only.
21.	251) of 1930	Pandya & Ors. traded as the Bombay Tea Depot.	
22.	597 of 1930	Jethmal Magniram & Ors. traded as Messrs. Magniram Khushal & Co.	Do.
	781 of 1930	Ebrahmji Mumanji & Another, traded as N Ebrahmji & Co.	Do.

Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the Office of the undersigned within a fortnight from the date hereof. If they fail to do so their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to declare a dividend in the respective Estates as stated above without regard to such claims.

All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the abovementioned Estates in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent, lien or otherwise, are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, if they have not done so already. All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within a fortnight from the date of this advertisement. On expiry of the said period, the assets in the above Estates will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Bombay this 17th day of November, 1934.

Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Official Assignee of Bombay.
9209

A SENSATION OF SENSATIONS
BOMBAY SHALL BE TAKEN BY STORM
ON THE 5TH DECEMBER, 1934.
GRAND OPENING SHOW OF THE WORLD FAMOUS
Prof. KEELERY'S

Whiteway Circus

AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE

A Troupe of Dare Devil Acrobats, German, Russian, Philippine Artists of Tremendous Strength and Wonderful Skill. Ferocious beasts perfectly disciplined.

at NANA CHOWK, Gowalia Tank Road.
Booking Open at S. ROSE & CO., Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

Fourth Week. Fourth Week.

Week After Week

IT GROWS STRONGER

SULOCHANA

In a bewitching Role

IN

"PIYA PIYARE"

A drama of unusual interest crammed with thrills, and delightful situations.

Director:—

CHAUDHARY.

MAJESTIC

CINEMA

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

Fourth Week. Fourth Week.

Week After Week

IT GROWS STRONGER

SULOCHANA

In a bewitching Role

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"PIYA PIYARE"

A drama of unusual interest crammed with thrills, and delightful situations.

Director:—

CHAUDHARY.

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CINEMA

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

SECOND PERFORMANCE

Fellowship School

Festival

NRITYA—LEELA

DANCE and MUSIC

Poet JAYADEV'S Immortal Pcm

GITA GOVINDA

IN

DANCE and MUSIC

AND

MANIPURI—DANCERS

and other

New GUJARATI Items

at the

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

FRIDAY, 30th November,

at 9 p. m.

Tickets:—Rs. 10, 7, 5, 3, 2 & 1

Booking at:—

FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL

China Baug, Girgaum Back Road.

Tel. No. 24495.

the correspondence that passed

between the girl and the Thakore of Sihora. He denied any knowledge of certain references made by the girl regarding him and his wife in those letters. He further said that all these letters were false and according to what the girl was saying to him all these letters were written at the instigation of Thakore after she was taken to Limbda threatening her that all will come into trouble otherwise.

(Cross examination continues.)



THE 7th WEEK!

- (1) The 7th! Mark the 7th!
- (2) The 7th! Mark the 7th!
- (3) The 7th! Mark the 7th!
- (4) The 7th! Mark the 7th!
- (5) The 7th! Mark the 7th!
- (6) The 7th! Mark the 7th!
- (7) The 7th! Mark the 7th!

THE 7th WEEK!

PRABHAT'S EPIC SUPER

- AMRIT MANTHAN (1)
- AMRIT MANTHAN (2)
- AMRIT MANTHAN (3)
- AMRIT MANTHAN (4)
- AMRIT MANTHAN (5)
- AMRIT MANTHAN (6)
- AMRIT MANTHAN (7)

Featuring

SHANTA APTE

and

NALINI TURKHAD

also Showing Prabhat's Cartoon

"JUMBOO KAKA"

At the

KRISHNA

New Charni Road.

DAILY 2 Shows: 6-15 & 10 p.m.



Western India Theatres Ltd

The CARLTON

(LAMINGTON ROAD)

4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

The Most Magnificent Musical

Ever Produced Even By

WARNER BROS.

"FOOTLIGHT PARADE"

with

A Galaxy Of Stars

300 Glorious Girls

And 1000 Surprises!

RANDOM IMPRESSIONS OF QUADRANGULAR

PATEL "NO-BALLED" THRICE.

The Parsi-Muslim match was resumed on Sunday at 10-50 a.m. five minutes later than the appointed time. Vajifdar opened the attack from the Gymkhana end to Nazir Ali who scored a single from his third delivery. For the first time during the match, Patel was asked to bowl from the Bori Bunder end, where Mr. Nalk was stationed as umpire. Nazir Ali pulled Patel beautifully to the leg-boundary. In Patel's next over, he was no-balled three times. From the press tent the decision seemed to be perfectly justified, as Patel distinctly cut the crease every time. Vajifdar took him off after this.

SECOND PRODUCTIVE PARTNERSHIP.

Nazir Ali took every liberty with the bowling thereafter and the score mounted up quickly on the board. At 261 this second productive partnership of the match which registered 75 runs, came to an end. Sheikh Dina being caught behind the stumps by Meherhomji off Vajifdar (261-8-23). This was Meherhomji's fourth catch behind the stumps. Sheikh had played a solid innings for his 23, lasting over 85 minutes. Heptulla was the eighth man in. Nazir Ali notched his 150 amidst cheers at 12-15 p.m. when Mahomedan score was 270. Five runs later Nazir was missed in the slips. Vajifdar failing to hold an easy catch, Palla was the bowler to suffer.

NAZIR ALI'S EXPLOITS.

Nazir Ali continued hitting the Parsi bowlers all round the wicket with the great nonchalance. Heptulla caught the contagion from his great partner and contributed his quota to the Muslim score. At 11-50 a.m. 300 was hoisted on the board amidst thundering applause. The last 50 being recorded in 35 minutes. At this time Nazir Ali's score was 180. Despite the heavy punishment which the Muslim pair meted to Palla and Heptulla the Parsi Skipper stuck to them. Excitement ran to fever heat when the Nazir Ali's score rose to 190. Everybody was anxious to see him reach the double century mark which no other Indian batsman has so far touched in the Quadrangular.

NAZIR ALI EQUALS WAZIR ALI'S RECORD.

Jamshedji was brought in at 12 noon to replace Palla. The ardour of the batsmen cooled down for a little while. Nazir Ali received a round of applause when he equalled his brother's record of 197 which the latter had put on in 1924 against the Hindus. Then a most unfortunate misunderstanding between Nazir Ali and Heptulla brought Nazir Ali's magnificent innings to a premature close. Heptulla pulled Jamshedji to leg

when Nazir Ali ran up to the other side. Heptulla took a start but returned on his crease before the balls were taken off by Meherhomji. Heptulla ran again to the other side and balls were thrown down before he reached there. The umpires however declared Nazir Ali out.

A TRAGIC CLOSE TO A MEMORABLE INNINGS.

It is a great pity that he was unable to eclipse or equal Heptulla's record of 204 which the latter had put on in 1924 at the expense of the Hindus. Nazir Ali's brilliant innings of 197 included 19 fours, 1 five and 1 six, and which he compiled in a whole day. Coming in at 12-10 p.m. on Saturday, he was out at 12-10 p.m. in Sunday—a strange coincidence! The spectators were so stunned with the unexpected mishap that they forgot to applaud Nazir Ali when he returned to the pavilion. Three enthusiasts, however, ran up with their garlands and bouquets to him.

Although all enthusiasm seemed to have evaporated from the tents after this incident, Nissar, the last man in, tried to brighten up things. But it did not last long. With the addition of 13 runs to the total, the Mahomedan innings came to a close at 12-25 p.m., Nissar being held by Vajifdar in the slips when his score was 10. Heptulla remained unbeaten with 8.

Before the Muslim innings terminated, however, Meherhomji was struck on the forehead by a throw from Nagarwalla and Kapadia had to do office behind the wicket for him till the end.

MUSLIM POSITION UNASSAILABLE.

What was regarded yesterday as a comparatively unsafe total for the Mahomedans—244 for seven wickets—Nazir Ali and the remaining batsmen made their position much more safer by adding 90 runs to the overnight's total. Nazir Ali contributing 63 on his own account. If the Muslims have anybody to thank for this unassailable position, it is Nazir Ali. But for his wonderful performance the Muslims would have been in a pretty serious predicament. If he were not a bit hasty, he might have placed himself in the highest rank for individual score in Quadrangular Cricket.

VAJIFDAR'S ABLE CAPTAINCY.

On the whole, the Parsi bowling did not fare as badly as it was feared. Leaving aside Nazir Ali who was beyond all type of bowling after he had settled down, it was indeed creditable for them to run through the rest of the side for a poor total like 137. Vajifdar proved himself to be an invaluable asset to his side. In addition to capturing 4 wickets for 61 runs, which

was the best analysis for his team, he led his men fairly judiciously. But the Parsi fielding left much to be desired. Had they accepted the two catches offered by the Ali Brothers, the Muslims might have had as terrible a fate as the Parsis met with later on.

PARSIS DISASTROUS START.

The Parsi innings commenced at 12-40 p.m. with Fali Kapadia and Wadia as the opening pair. Nazir Ali from the Gymkhana end and Mahomed Nissar from the Bori Bunder end were in charge of the attack. The Parsi batsmen treated the Mahomedan bowlers with great respect. When lunch time was announced the Parsi score stood at 9 for no wicket.

SENSATIONAL COLLAPSE.

The resumption after lunch saw a sensational loss of two wickets as soon as the first decade was put on the board. In Nissar's fourth delivery in the first over, Kapadia hit his wicket (10-1-4) and off his last ball Palla was sent back to the pavilion no sooner than he came. Mushtaque Ali bringing off a fine catch in the slips. (10-2-0).

Two of their best bats going out for such a meagre total caused a deep depression among the Parsis, and all their hopes seemed to have been shattered for the time being. Marshall filled the vacancy created by Palla. By cautious play, the Parsi pair raised the total to 20, the result of 45 minutes' effort. Mushtaque Ali relieved Nazir Ali at the Gymkhana end.

BAQA JILANI'S DESTRUCTIVE BOWLING.

Thirty went up the board after an hour's play. At this stage Baqa Khan came in place of Nissar at the Bori Bunder end. An appeal for l.b.w. against Marshall was disallowed by Umpire Nalk. A second appeal against him a little later by Baqa Jilani proved successful. Marshall had played a stubborn game for his ten collected in 50 minutes. (30-3-10).

There was no addition to the score during the last 15 minutes. Colah stepped into the breach left by Marshall. He appeared quite uncomfortable to the Muslim bowling. Further disaster fell on the Parsis when Colah was out to an easy catch by Kadri at cover off Baqa Jilani for 2, the total being 36.

A PROCESSION FROM THE PAVILION.

Things looked really bleak for the Parsis, when their skipper appeared on the scene—four of their most valuable wickets down for a paltry 36! The fifth wicket fell at 44, Wadia being held in the slips by Nazir Ali off Mushtaque Ali. Wadia had played a patient game lasting over 97 minutes for his 23.

Havewalla was the next man

in. Nissar brought off a beautiful one-handed catch off Mushtaque Ali to dismiss Vajifdar (49-6-8). Nagarwalla's stay at the wicket was brief. He offered an easy catch off Baqa Khan to Wazir Ali at silly point which the latter accepted. (54-7-3).

Meherhomji came in next. Soon after 60 was telegraphed on the board, Havewalla was out to an easy catch by Nissar in the slips off Baqa Khan (63-8-10). When Jamshedji entered the field, he was lustily cheered by the crowd. At 3-50 p.m. 80 was put on. Sheikh was then called upon to bowl in place of Mushtaque Ali, and Nissar took over from Baqa Jilani at the Bori Bunder end. Nazir Ali replaced Sheikh after one over, and met with immediate success. Meherhomji was held in the slips by Mushtaque Ali (87-9-21). Play was then adjourned for tea.

PARSI BATSMEN ROUTED.

The last pair, Jamshedji and Patel, came on after tea. A boundary hit by Jamshedji put on 90. The first innings of the Parsis terminated at 4-35 p.m. after 115 minutes' play. Patel's score was spread-eagled by an express delivery from Nissar. (101-10-5). Jamshedji carried his bat home for 11. Baqa Jilani and Nissar were responsible for 4 and 3 wickets respectively for 30 and 44.

PARSIS FOLLOW ON.

The Mahomedans having secured a lead of 233 runs in their first innings, the Parsis had to follow-on. Jamshedji and Wadia initiated the latter's second venture. While Nissar and Nazir Ali had charge of the bowling. In Nissar's second over, Wadia gave an easy catch to Fali Ahmed (5-1-3). Fali Kapadia became associated with Jamshedji. The latter was playing very cautiously but a few pumps from Nissar unbalanced him. Once he actually threw his bat down against a fast one and caused amusement among the crowd. A little later, Nissar sent his middle stump flying (18-2-2). Kapadia remained unbeaten for 9 when stumps were drawn for the day.

INNINGS DEFEAT FACES PARSE.

With the second set-back which the Parsis have met with at the early stage of their second outing, it does not seem at all likely that they would surpass the lead left by their opponents. So an innings' defeat stares them in the face. The tremendous bowling strength of the Muslims, backed up by tight fielding in which not a single catch was dropped, was the chief cause of the collapse of the Parsi batting which was never at-tuned for the type of bowling which the Muslims served up. Their batsmen made a sorry show from beginning to end and it remains to be seen if they do any better to-day.

GORDON RICHARDS RIDES 212 WINNERS

Aga Khan Wins £64,959 In Stakes

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Nov. 24. Gordon Richards has headed the list of winning jockeys for the 1934 season with 212 winners; Fred Fox with 109 winners is second. Among the winning owners the Aga Khan heads the list with £64,057, and Lord Glanely £16,160. Among the winning trainers Frank Butters has won stakes valued at £88,843 and Marcus Marsh £26,002.

Others finishing up in the order named before amidst great excitement and to the delight of their supporters.

Prize Distribution.

After the race a short speech was given by Mr. C. B. Sethna, who in a few well-chosen words appreciated the impetus given to this sport. Mrs. Sethna thereafter distributing the prizes. The first three competitors were given cups, whilst all the other riders were awarded medals as souvenir of the race.

It is to be hoped that this is the first of many more cycle races for ladies to be held in this city, and the Sassanian Wheelers are to be congratulated upon their fine efforts in promoting this event.

WEIGHT LIFTING COMPETITION

(From A Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, (By Mail.)

The Karnatak Amateur Weight Lifters Association (a bye-activity of the members of the vyayam shala) holds the second Annual Weight Lifting Competition on December 23 next.

The competition is open only for Dharwar, Belgaum, Bilapur and Karwar Districts; and each competitor is required to remit annas eight as an entrance fee. The competition consists of the following three lifts in each Class.

- I. Two arms push with bar-bell.
- II. Single hand (right or left) jerk with bar-bell.
- III. Two hands snatch with bar-bell.

Rules and regulations can be had from the Secretary Competition Standing Committee, C/o Malla Sajjan Vyayam Shala, Dharwar.

Thanks For Voters

Mr. M. H. Moledina writes:—

I hereby offer my best and sincere thanks to all my friends and supporters who wholeheartedly assisted me in my election-campaign. I am much obliged to them for all they have done during the last four months.

MAHOKOSHAL CONFERENCE

Provincial Congress Executive To Meet On Dec. 3

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 25.

In order to decide the venue for the forthcoming Mahakoshal Provincial Political Conference, which will meet during the Easter holidays and several other important matters on the agenda, an important meeting of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Working Committee will be held here on December 3 next.

Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, President of the Provincial Congress Committee will preside at the meeting.—United Press.

Institute Of Stenographers

Since its establishment in 1933, the All-India Institute of Stenographers, 139/3, Russa Road, Kallighat, Calcutta, has been doing good work. Apart from organising the profession and publishing a bi-monthly magazine as its own official organ, various innovations have been introduced into the scheme of studies and examinations with a view to improving the standard of efficiency of the stenographer and rendering better service to employers.

To help the successful candidates in securing suitable positions a net work of Employment Bureau under the auspices of the Institute is being opened and all classes of employers are being circularised requesting them to utilise the services of these bureaux.

Maharashtra Kumari Mela

The first prize distribution ceremony of the above Mela was held recently at Dadar Dhuru Hall under the presidency of Prof. V. G. Rao. The Mela consisted of girls of young age directed by Mr. S. D. Wanvande, Mr. Manu Potdar and Mr. B. R. Kadrekar.

The short dialogue on the removal of untouchability written by Mr. B. R. Kadrekar was well rendered and the acting of the girls was excellent. The gymnastic feats of Miss Manik Nurkar, Miss Indu Kajle, Miss Prema Nurkar, Miss Sushila Kanvande, Miss Lila Deshpande, Miss Prabhavati and Kusum Mantri created a good impression.

Prof. Rao paid tributes to the activities of the Mela and wished that it would be of some social service in Bombay. He distributed silver medals to the girls. For acting Mrs. Dr. Malinabai Sukhtankar gave medals to Miss Sushila Kanvande and Manik Nurkar. Mrs. Ghanabai Vengarkar gave a special medal to Miss Sushila Kanvande.

Prof. Rao with a view to help the organisers in their undertaking, donated a sum of Rs. 20.

The Pushkar Fair

(From A Correspondent.)

A great Fair takes place at Pushkar, which is seven miles away from Ajmer and to which men from almost all the places in Rajputana and parts of Upper India and the Punjab are drawn. Along with this fair, there is also a cattle exhibition for which the prizes are distributed by the Hon. the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and this raises the importance of the Fair. This year the Fair was held from the 17th to 21st November and was very largely attended owing to the favourable climatic conditions.

The B.B. and C.I. Railway opened their "Publicity Stall" during the Fair and owing to the literature in the various languages distributed and the posters, etc. put up, the stall attracted great crowds. Literature showing facilities and cheap fares given by the Railway to pilgrims, tourists, excursionists, etc. was freely distributed and Railway Guides and other printed matter containing beautiful photos were sold at a nominal price.

The stall was an unequalled success, and it is hoped that the Railways would try to reach the masses in this way.

(Continued from column 7)

Barrow 9, St. Helens Recreation 17. Broughton 30, Bramley 14. Dewsbury 6, York 18. Featherstone 6, Hull Kingston Rovers 11. Halifax 11, Huddersfield 6. Keighley 8, Wakefield Trinity 7. Leeds 12, Salford 3. Rochdale 19, Castleford 7. St. Helens 23, Bradford 8. Swinton 11, Liverpool 9. Warrington 30, Batley 9. Widnes 29, Oldham 5. Wigan 50, Leigh 12.

50,000 Spectators See Arsenal Beat Chelsea

Sunderland Retains Leadership Despite Defeat At Hands Of West Bromwich

LONDON, Nov. 24. Fifty-thousand spectators saw Arsenal secure the first away win of the season at the expense of Chelsea.

Arsenal's centre-forward Drake had a field day, scoring four goals, but Chelsea put up a hard fight and at one time drew level. The game was played in very poor light, heavy mist enshrouding the ground.

Arsenal were the first to threaten danger and after ten minutes' play James slipped the ball to Drake who passed on to Hulme and the latter scored with a terrific unstoppable shot. Chelsea fought back with spirit but could not beat Arsenal's scientific defence. Just before the interval Spence hooked the ball to the net but Maie dashed in and kicked out. The Referee consulted the linesman before disallowing what the crowd considered a legitimate goal and Arsenal led by one to nil at the interval.

Four minutes after resumption Drake shot into the roof of the net. McAulay scored for Chelsea with a freekick from 25 yards range and Gregg equalised within a few minutes. Then Drake broke away and scored. Chelsea fought like a tiger but Drake completed the hat-trick and then seven minutes from the closing time scored another.

Sunderland Still Leading
Despite their defeat at the hands of West Bromwich, Sunderland retain their leadership. Carter with a header scored for Albion at an early stage. It was an open game in the first half. On resumption Sunderland dominated but failed to show their customary skill in opening up the visiting defence.

Grimsby gave a display of fast and clever football. The Home side had the upper hand right from the start. Glover netting from penalty and increasing the lead thereafter. Grimsby changed ends with 2-0 lead. In the latter half Turner scored from penalty for Stoke but Dyson put on Grimsby's third goal twelve minutes from the end.

Southend Wins
Southend opened sensationally. Lane missing from penalty for the home team in the first minute. Amateurs played strongly for 20 minutes; then Johnson, Cheesmur and Deacon netted for Southend who led by 3/0 at interval. Amateurs faded out, 25 minutes after resumption. Southend scoring five goals in quick succession through Carr (penalty) Lane, Johnson (twice) and Cheesmur. Drinkwater put on Amateurs' single goal. Then Johnson (twice) completed the home sides' tally of 10.

Twelve-thousand spectators saw Corinthians pass out of competition. Watford set them at a terrific pace scoring twice within eight minutes, through O'Brien and Rattray before the interval. Watford resumed with 10 men, while Amateurs' defence was sounder.—Reuter's Special.

RESULTS OF MATCHES

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, November 24. The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION
Aston Villa 3, Portsmouth 2. (Abandoned after 80 minutes due to fog.)
Chelsea 2, Arsenal 5.
Derby 1, Liverpool 2.
Everton 1, Manchester City 2.
Grimsby 3, Stoke 1.
Huddersfield 3, Middlesbrough 1.
Leicester City 1, Leeds 0.
Preston 0, Birmingham 1.
Sunderland 0, West Bromwich 1.
Tottenham 3, Sheffield Wednesday 2.
Wolverhampton 2, Blackburn 1.

SECOND DIVISION
Barnsley 3, Bury 0.
Bolton 3, Plymouth 2.
Bradford 0, West Ham 2.
Burnley 3, Fulham 1.
Manchester United 3, Nottingham Forest 2.
Notts County 0, Newcastle 1.
Oxford 1, Bradford 1.
Port Vale 1, Hull 2.
Sheffield United 1, Blackpool 1.
Southampton 1, Norwich City 4.
Swansea 2, Brentford 4.

THIRD DIVISION
(Southern Section.)
Luton 2, Millwall 1.
SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION
Aberdeen 1, Hearts 0.
Albion Rovers 3, Queen of South 2.
Ayr 1, Motherwell 0.
Celtic 4, Dundee 0.
Dunfermline 1, Airdrieonians 1.
Hamilton 2, St. Johnstone 2.
Hibernians 2, Falkirk 0.
Kilmarnock 2, Clyde 0.
Partick Thistle 2, St. Mirren 1.
Queens Park 0, Rangers 4.

ENGLISH CUP RESULTS

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, Nov. 24. The following are the results of

of the English Cup First Round:—
Carlisle 1, Wigan Athletic 6.
Mansfield 6, Accrington 1.
Workington 2, Birmingham Corporation Tramways 0.
Southport 1, New Brighton 1.
Wrexham 4, Rochdale 1.
Doncaster 0, Barrow 2.
Burton Town 2, York 3.
Tranmere 3, Staly Bridge Celtic 1.

Gateshead 1, Darlington 4.
Shildon Colliery 2, Lincoln 2.
Blyth Spartans 1, Stockport 1.
Crewe 1, Walsall 2.
Coventry 2, Souththorpe United 0.
Darwen 1, Boston United 2.
Rotherham 2, Spenny Moor United 0.
Halifax 1, Hartlepool 1.
Chester 3, Dinnington Athletic 1.

Ashford 1, Orient 4.
Bristol Rovers 3, Harwich and Parkston 0.
Southend 10, Golders Green 1.
Dulwich Hamlet 1, Torquay 2.
Bedford Town 2, Dartford 3.
Charlton 2, Exeter 2.
Watford 2, Corinthians 0.
Guldford City 1, Bath City 2.
Yeovil and Petters 3, Crystal Palace 0.
Bristol and Hove 3, Folkestone 1.

Swindon 4, Newport 0.
Aldershot 4, Bournemouth 0.
Wimbledon 1, Leyton 1.
Bristol City 2, Gillingham 0.
Queens Park Rangers 2, Walthamstow Avenue 0.
Barry 0, Northampton 1.
Cardiff 1, Reading 2.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE SCORES

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The following scored in the respective matches played in the First division of the Scottish League:—
Aberdeen: Armstrong.
Albion: Bruce (from penalty).
Lyon (twice).
Queen of South: Mearae, Corning.

Ayr: McGibbon.
Celtic: Buchan (four).
Dunfermline: Chalmers.
Airdrieonians: Connor.
Hamilton: King (twice).
St. Johnstone: Stewart, A. Ferguson.

Hibernians: Borland, Marshall.
Kilmarnock: Black, Keane.
Partick Thistle: Ballantyne, Regan.
St. Mirren: Feehey (from penalty).
Rangers: Gillick, Smith (three).

RUGBY RESULTS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union rules to-day:—

Cheshire 6, Yorkshire 14 (at Birkenhead).
Cumberland 3, Lancashire 31 (at Kendal).
Durham 10, Northumberland 5 (at Blaydon).
East Midlands 41, North Midlands 0 (at Northampton).
Warwickshire 14, Leicestershire 5 (at Coventry).
Bath 17, London Welsh 0.
Bradford 0, Liverpool 0.
Bristol 11, Richmond 14.
Cambridge University 29, Portsmouth Services 3.
Cardiff 13, Plymouth Albion 9.
Gloucester 49, Torquay Athletic 11.

Guy's Hospital 8, Old Leysians 13.
Harlequins 8, Blackheath C. Leicester 9, Nuneaton 0.
London Scottish 8, Oxford University 3.
Rosslyn Park 10, London Irish 3.
St. Bart's Hospital 7, Devonport Services 11.
St. Thomas's Hospital 0, O. M. T. 9.
Headingley 9, Northern 6.
Llanelli 9, Swansea 3.
Newport 14, Penarth 3.
Heriotians 19, West of Scotland 11.
Watsonians 23, Selkirk 5.

ULSTER LOSSES.

At Belfast in the Irish International Trial, Ulster lost to Munster by 16 points to 13.

RUGBY NORTHERN UNION

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The following are the results of the matches played under Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day:—

(Continued in column 5.)

Ladies Cycle Race Attracts Good Crowd

Miss R. Hed'en Of The A. A. A. Wins Event In Fine Style

Crack lady riders from all the local clubs met for the first time in a One Mile Cycle Race organised by the Sassanian Wheelers, held at the Oval on Sunday morning at 7 a.m.

The course was one lap around the Oval starting from near the Prince of Wales Statue, the finishing line being in the opposite side of the Band Stand.

Fifteen entries were originally received, and fourteen faced the starter, the only one to decline being the entrant from Poona.

The names of the winner and runners-up are Miss R. Hed'en, Miss M. Webster, Miss Dhanumati Gokuldas and Miss A. Whittenbury, the first, second and fourth belonging to that well-known sporting club, the Apollo Athletic Association and incidentally being nurses in St. George's Hospital.

Description Of Race.

Competitors were on the mark at 7 a.m., but owing to an unruly crowd who would not give them a fair chance through overcrowding, the pistol could not be fired till 7-15 a.m. They got away in an even bunch, Miss

Whittenbury soon taking the lead her tactics being to break up her rivals by superior thought and pace at the start. Lying second, third and fourth were her club-mates the Misses Hed'en, Webster and Maseyk whilst Miss Gokuldas was along side riding well within herself.

The first bend near the Telegraph Office was negotiated without mishap, the same order prevailing. After passing the second bend near Church Gate Station an unfortunate incident took place when Miss Maroli of the Sassanian Wheelers and Miss Maseyk of the A.A.A. crashed, luckily both escaping only with minor injuries. Half way up the straight Miss Whittenbury showed signs of distress as her pace slackened appreciably, this giving the others the opportunity they were waiting for.

Miss Hedin Wins Easily.

About 400 yds. for the finishing line the Misses Heden, Webster and Gokuldas made a race of it, Miss Heden winning fairly easily by about 6 lengths in the timing of 3 minutes 54 2/5 seconds, the

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Vad 5, 1991.
Musum: Snoban 18, 1353.
Parsi: Khordad 21, 1304.
Sunset: 6h. 52m.
High Water: 3-01; 14-48.
Low Water: 0-20; 20-29.
Quadrangular Cricket Tournament: Parsis vs. Muslims, Bombay Gymkhana ground.
Municipal Standing Committee, Budget meeting, 2-40 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, Nov. 27.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament, Europeans vs. Hindus, Bombay Gymkhana ground.
Municipal Standing Committee, Budget meeting, 3-55 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.
Quadrangular Cricket Tournament: Europeans vs. Hindus, Bombay Gymkhana ground.
Municipal Standing Committee (Budget meeting), 3-10 p.m.
Ordinary Weekly meeting, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Nov. 29.
Municipal Standing Committee (Budget meeting), 2-40 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.
Common Juror's attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Social Service League, Bombay, will be held on Thursday, the 29th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

BOMBAY BOY SCOUTS LOCAL ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Boy Scouts Local Association will be held in the Local Association Headquarters, the Phoenix Mahatma Scout Hut, on Thursday 29th instant, at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.).

THE REGAL

To-day: AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
All the Week At 6-30 & 10 p.m.

JEAN HARLOW



100% PURE

with
LIONEL BARRYMORE
FRANCHOT TONE

Heaven in her eyes—
Paradise in her kiss!

ALSO
LAUREL-HARDY

In their latest Scream.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

BURIED TREASURE!

Guarded by Cannibals, Prehistoric Monsters, and the Twelve Foot Ape



SON OF KONG

Go with them for adventure and romance!

ADDED
—ATTRACTION—
LA CUCARACHA

RKO-Radio's Charming
ALL-TECHNICOLOUR
Musical Featurette.

Free List Suspended.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

11-0 p.m.: Indian Selected Hour.
11-30 a.m.: A Running Commentary of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament.
1-0 p.m.: Bombay Market: Available Rates.
European Lunch Time Music.
The B.B.C. Military Band.
The Don Cossack Choir.
Band, Choir, Band, Choir, Band.
4-0 p.m.: A Running Commentary of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

5-15 p.m.: Sponsored by H.M.V. Gramophone Co., Ltd.
7-30 p.m.: Empire Relay.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
8-45 p.m.: General News in Hindi and Commercial News.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

9-0 p.m.: Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-30 p.m.: A concert by the Januschk-Lyttler School of Music.

Empire Broadcasting

MONDAY, Nov. 26.

F.M.:
7-45 p.m. Big Ben. Reginald Smith presents "Juggled Hare".

8-30 The Belfast Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Peter Montgomery. Fred C. Hughes (Tenor) and Francis Gomez (Clarinet).

9-15 "Meet Mr. Fortune." Presented by his creator, H. C. Bailey.
9-30 British Dance Music, played by British Bands.
10-00 The News.

10-15 A Ballad Concert. Hilda Selvy (Contralto), Mavis Hales (Piano-forte) and Harold Stern (Tenor).

10-45 Medvedeff's Balalaika Orchestra, with Olga Alexeeva (Soprano).

11-15 Close down.

"F" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A monthly meeting of the Council of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Friday, the 30th instant at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) sharp at the Committee's office, Parel.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP.

Prof. P. A. Wadia will speak to the Fellowship on "Race Problem in America" at the Ladies' Bunkalov, Church of Scotland Mission Compound, Gowalia Tank Road, to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.).

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDA-YASNAH SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-I-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) when Ervad Framroz Ardeshir Bode will speak on "The Position of Man according to the Zoroastrian Religion."

VILE-PARLE ELECTION.

On Sunday the result of 'A' Ward was declared by the President Mr. S. N. Kalbag of the Vile-Parle Municipality. Mr. M. S. Dixit, topped the poll by securing 757. The other successful candidates are:
Mr. G. B. Deo 745.
Mr. S. N. Kalbag 515.
Mr. P. N. Shroff 487.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Friday, the 30th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) The following paper to be read:
"Indo-Germanic Epics and Exorcism" by Prof. G. Hubener of the University of Bonn.

BOMBAL THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

Mr. Ardeshir N. Billmoria, editor "Cherag", Navsari will speak in Gujarati at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge, Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).
The subject of the lecture is: "Theosophy and Domestic Life."

THE GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Khodabux Edalji Punag, will give an exposition in Gujarati of the Gatha Ahunavairi, Chapter III (Yasna Ha 30), strophes 8 and 9.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY FILM-STAR

Former Director Brought In Handcuffs

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, Nov. 25.

K. V. Acharya, formerly secretary and motion-picture director to the Mysore Pictures Corporation, Bangalore, was brought yesterday morning in handcuffs and produced before the Resident Magistrate at Kurla, when the case was called out in which Sorbi Ardeshir Talati, a broker, Mrs. Sultana Yacob H. Lalji a film star, and Acharya are charged with cheating and abatement thereof in respect of jewellery to the tune of Rs. 3,500, being the value of a pair of ear-rings and a diamond ring, given "on approval" by Mr. Allabux Halderali, of Ruby Villa Santa Cruz, to Sultana Jillani the second accused, at Bandra on November 2 last.

This case took a turn, when accused Acharya absconded and the complainant died. The complainant's minor son then applied to make him a complainant in the case. After the new Magistrate Mr. R. W. Potnis took over the charge in September last Acharya was traced in Bombay. He is an undertrial prisoner in another cheating case before a Presidency Magistrate.

Acharya was produced by the Bombay police yesterday but as summons is not yet served on each of the other two accused, the hearing of the "de novo" case was adjourned to December 8 next.

LOCAL BOARD ELECTIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Nov. 25.

The whole of the Thana District is agog with Local Board elections, polling for which will take place to-morrow. Several polling booths are improvised in the various talukas of the district. Great interest is evinced by the electorates.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

The Bombay Students' Brotherhood will hold an Election Competition, open to all undergraduate and post-graduate students on Saturday, the 8th December, 1934.

The subjects for the same are as follows:

Abortion should be legalised. What constitutes true happiness for me.

When God is dead there shall be peace on earth.

Capitalism breeds war. Science is ethically impartial. Industrial civilisation is the grave of poetry.

The judges for the competition are:

Miss M. Cleary, Prof. R. D. Choksi and Prof. D'Andrade.

The entrance fee is Rs. 8 for members and Rs. 12 for non-members. The entries will close on 5th December. Elimination test will be held on the 6th.

Further particulars can be had from the Secretaries of the Brotherhood.

GUJARAT'S HOMAGE TO CONGRESS

Mr. Manilal Kothari has sent the following telegram to Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai:

Heartiest congratulations your victory glorious in history of present elections. Your 24,291 votes are Gujarat's homage to Congress and you for your great services."

"SAJIV-MOORTI."

In our issue of November 24, under the caption "Studio News" it was stated that Rameshwar Sharma of Patiala shot the first scene of the forthcoming social picture of Shri Shakti Movietone "This is Life" or "Sajiv-Moorti". We are informed by the Studio that Mr. S. F. Hasnain is directing the picture and not Mr. Rameshwar Sharma as stated.

BOMBAY PINJRAPOLE.

Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay, has made the following remarks in the Visitors' Book about the Bombay Pinjrapole on the occasion of his visit during the Centenary celebration:—"I have been extremely interested and greatly impressed by all I have seen here to-day. I congratulate, most sincerely, all those who are responsible for the efficiency of the splendid work being carried on here."

Superintendent Of Boardings To Meet

A meeting of all the Superintendents, Secretaries and Managing members of all the Bombay and Suburban Students' Boardings and Chhatralays will be held to-day (Monday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) in Sheh N. E. and B. M. Lobana Boarding for Higher Education at Dharamdevi Road, when Mr. Nazind Master hoisted the Tri-colour flag.

RESEARCH IN COTTON

Indian Central Committee On Agricultural Report

VERUM VARIETY IN C.P.

The Publicity Officer, Indian Central Cotton Committee, writes:—

The progressive expansion of the area under Verum cotton in the Central Provinces and the practical achievements of research into a number of problems vitally affecting the cotton industry, financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, are some of the interesting facts recorded in the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture, Central Provinces, for the year ending 31st March 1934.

BOTANICAL RESEARCH.

Research on cotton with financial aid from the Indian Central Cotton Committee under the Botanical Scheme, renewed for another 5 years, was mostly concerned with the testing and multiplication of the two new strains—late Verum and V-434. The latter proved the most conspicuously successful under the most divergent conditions of soil and climate by virtue of its wilt resistance, drought resistance, prolific flowering capacity, quickness in forming buds and setting fruit, excellent lint characters and good ginning percentage. It has been specially selected for areas of short duration rainfall and seed sufficient to cover 2,000 acres has been obtained. In view of large demands for late Verum seed as a result of experiments, it was decided to multiply this strain as much as possible and seed for 16,000 acres is now available. New selections have been obtained by work on Bani E-B-31 and Bani 396, and high yielding strains have been isolated from the white linted types of Chanda Jari.

The purification of G. Indicum and G. Cernuum crosses which have shown great wilt resistance in hand and those which show uniformity of lint and good ginning percentage will be retained. Hybridization work consisted in the making of new crosses including E-B-31 X bishnoor, roseum X bishnoor, verum X roseum and malvensis X roseum.

MARKETING OF VERUM.

The marketing of Verum cotton which was subsidized by the Indian Central Cotton Committee has definitely grown into a normal feature of the cotton policy in the Central Provinces.

The season which promised well in the beginning but proved disastrous, particularly to the Verum cotton crop in Nagpur, Wardha and Yeotmal districts, falsified expectations for at least 7,000 bales were expected to be dealt with in the polls and the bales actually sold were 5,097, 73 per cent of the output being provided by Buldana and Nimar districts. Verum cotton sold through these pools

fetched a price equivalent to Rs. 226.04 per khandi f.o.r. Bombay basis. The average figure for Oomras was Rs. 170.3 and the premium of nearly Rs. 56 per khandi over Oomras fetched by Verum is almost identical with that of last year. The scheme for marketing Verum cotton has thus put into the pockets of those who participated in it an additional income of Rs. 11 lakhs.

EXTENSION OF VERUM COTTON

Very promising results have been obtained from the tests made on Government Farms and by private individuals by growing on a field scale, new strains of Verum cotton which it is hoped, will eventually replace Verum 252. The cultivation of 'roseum' has had an added stimulus on account of the susceptibility of Verum 252 to unseasonable weather, but the prospects, on the balance, seem to be in favour of the new strains of Verum. This will have the effect of turning the main Oomras tract of India into a medium-stable producing area. Verum has also continued to make headway in the Nimar district and 1472 bales were sold through the marketing pool.

An investigation into the cost of growing cotton in the Central Provinces and its rotation crops has been started and is aided by the Indian Central Cotton Committee. The Committee has during the year, spent Rs. 54,783-8-3 on its various schemes in the Central Provinces. In addition 2 new schemes, entailing an annual expenditure of Rs. 30,852, have been placed on foot.

TRI-COLOUR HOISTED OVER CONGRESS HOUSE

Mrs. Naidu's Exhortation To Workers And Volunteers

The Monthly Flag Salutation Ceremony was held on Sunday morning, one at the "Congress House" and the other at the "C" Ward Congress Committee Office, Kalbadevi Road.

At the Congress House, the Tri-colour Flag was hoisted for the first time over the Second storey which has been recently erected. A special structure has been built on the terrace for the Flag Staff, and the whole building with the Tri-colour hoisted, looked very imposing.

After hoisting the Flag, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, addressing the volunteers and others who had gathered on the terrace said that the Flag, though a piece of cloth, had been respected as the personification of the Country's honour. The speaker during her tour all over the world had seen how other nations honoured their Flag. The Tri-colour Flag was the recognised national flag of India and, to whatever party people might belong, their one aim should and ought to be the attainment of complete Independence for India. The Tri-colour stood for that aim of the nation. She was sure that workers and volunteers, who had met at the Congress House, would always defend the honour of the Flag at all costs.

Mr. Nagindas Master, the Vice-President of the B. P. C. C., thanked Mrs. Naidu for having consented to hoist the Tri-colour. A similar function, took place at the Chotalal Mansions, Kalbadevi Road, when Mr. Nazind Master hoisted the Tri-colour

Master said that Bombay could be proud of the unique session of the Congress that was held and record success that followed the session in the recent Assembly election. In spite of the numerous handicaps, the Bombay session of the Congress was the best that had been held so far. And the response given by the country to the call that went forth from Bombay, was strikingly remarkable.

In the course of his address to those that had gathered, Mr. Master said that when the last Flag-salutation ceremony was held, matters were hanging in the balance, the Congress session had to be held, and the Assembly elections had to be fought out. Since then the Congress also had been held. And the Assembly elections had been successfully fought. In spite of the numerous handicaps and the short time at the disposal of the workers of the city, the Bombay session of the Congress proved to be a unique success. The response to the call of the Congress from the citizens was glorious. Though only one Congress candidate had been returned from the city to the Assembly, the response to the Congress call all over the country was really great. And Congress could be justly proud of these successes.

The speaker warned the public not to be carried away by these successes. There was huge work ahead; the municipal elections in the city had yet to be fought. He thanked the workers and the voters of the ward for their splendid response, and appealed to them to support the Congress at the forthcoming elections.

BOMBAY'S SPLENDID RESPONSE

Addressing the audience Mr.

FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL FESTIVAL

Second Performance On Friday Next

The Fellowship School Festival took place on Friday last at the Royal Opera House before a fully-packed house. In response to public demand a second performance with new items, especially Gujarati songs and dances by Manipuri dances is announced to take place on Friday, the 30th inst. at 9 p.m.

Those Gujarati items that could not be gone through on Friday last will also be included in the programme.

SEND-OFF TO RETIRING BUSINESSMAN

The Managing Committee and members of the Grain Merchants' Association met Mr. Horrocks on Saturday in the Committee Room of the Association to extend their felicitations on his retirement from Messrs. Ralli Brothers Ltd. Seth Velji Lulkhami, Seth Ratansi Hirji and other members of the Managing Committee made suitable speeches on the occasion. Mr. Horrocks made a suitable reply thanking all those present for their kind expressions for him and assuring them that he would always retain the sweet memories of his relations with the members of the Association.

CONSTITUTIONALISM HAS FAILED

Savru-Jayakar Disillusionment

According to the "Hindustan Times" Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar have sent a cablegram to the British Press, in the course of which, they condemn the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee. They further state that the Report of the Committee had proved that constitutionalism had led them nowhere. They deplore that not one proposal enumerated by the Sapru Memorandum and the Joint Memorandum of the British Indian Delegates had found place

anywhere in the Recommendations.

They, therefore, would have for the present, nothing to do with the proposed reforms scheme, while the Indian National Congress might pursue its own programme.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, Mr. M. R. Jayakar stated that in a day or two, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and himself would issue a statement to the Press, explaining their attitude towards the reforms.

SYMPATHY FOR DOHAD WORKERS

Mehta Union's Attitude Condemned

A meeting in support of the Dohad workers' strike was held on Saturday at Dhuru Hall under the auspices of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. Employees' Union (Madhav Bhuvan). Mr. Shivbhai was in the Chair, and Messrs. Khale, Bhayyaji Kulkarni, Jogekar, Waraskar, Bedekar, Chhabinath, Maheshwar and other B. B. & C. I. Rly. workers spoke in support of the following resolutions moved by Mr. Bedekar.

The Resolutions passed unanimously were:—

(1) This meeting records a vote of sympathy and solidarity with the Dohad workers who had downed tools as a protest against their fundamental rights being trampled down by the management; and condemns the action of the Railway authorities in refusing to issue gate-passes to their workers.

(2) This meeting further condemns the authorities who have appointed an Inquiry Committee to investigate the necessity of levying a fine to the

amount of two days' wages for having resorted to this action of a strike, and not for inquiring into the real grievance of the workers. This calls upon the Dohad workers directly to oppose the proceedings and the decisions of this Inquiry Committee appointed by the administration.

MEHTA UNION.

(3) Whereas the Mehta Union has co-operated (by asking the favour of representation and subsequently getting represented on it) with the Inquiry Committee which is investigating into the necessity of a disciplinary action against strikers and whereas this co-operation is aimed at concealing the real character of the above Committee from the workers; and whereas the same Union through some of its office-bearers "has tried to mislead the workers" by raising the false issue of getting the Union representatives on the Inquiry Committee, therefore this meeting condemns the Union for its co-operation with the administration, and asks the Dohad workers to actively oppose the reformist tendency of that Union.

Another resolution that was passed charged the Mehta Union of "betraying the struggle of the Dohad workers."

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Lessons Of Recent Election

People have had their say in regard to the failure of one of the Bombay Congress candidates in the recent elections to the Assembly.

The voters, of course, have done their duty splendidly well, and they deserve the congratulations of the Congress organization for their solid stand behind the Congress.

The importance of securing as many voters and getting them to the poll, as is humanly possible cannot be too strongly emphasised. Out of a total of 46,000 voters in the city, the polling figure of about 39,000 is none too encouraging. And the percentage worked out would be somewhere at 60. This percentage must in future be increased to at least 75 or 80 if the Congress success is to be ensured.

Thus must the message of the Congress reach all the voters. It must be always realised that candidates, who blink before really courageous programmes and policies on which elections are fought, have always a limited number of supporters. They always bank on the staying away of large numbers of voters from the polling booth. The larger the percentage of people who do not come to the polling booth, the brighter the chances

of success of such candidates. During the elections this aspect should be kept in view.

The Congress, when contesting the forthcoming Municipal elections must note all these considerations.

Our Hon. Magistrates

It would be interesting to know how the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, who are allotted certain days of the month to dispense justice in the morning courts, give their presence according to the schedule. For instance, Sir Pheroze Sethna was expected to preside last year nine times but he was present only once and absent on eight occasions. Mr. B. Y. Khisti attended the court six times out of 23 times allotted to him. The inconvenience caused by the absence is made up by substitutes. The European Honorary Magistrates generally are more regular. Mr. W. H. Bryant attended 12 times out of 12 and Mr. C. H. Hardcastle 22 times out of 23. The women Magistrates also seem to be more regular as Miss Bhikaji Engineer, Mrs. Tarabai Maneklal Fremchand and Mrs. Khadija Shuffi C. Tyebji attended the courts, 9, 8 and 5 times respectively.

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Telephone No. 22037,
Post Box No. 322

Telegrams "Chronicle."
Registered No. B-106A

The Bombay Chronicle

Head House, Parli Street, Fort.

BOMBAY MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1934

WOMEN'S DISABILITIES

The All-India Women's Day was fittingly observed in Bombay with a largely attended public meeting presided over by Mr. S. S. Patkar, ex-Justice of the Bombay High Court. The object of the meeting, as of the Women's Day, was to draw public attention to the numerous legal and other disabilities to which women are subjected in this country. All the speakers at the meeting agreed that these disabilities are grievous and reflect little credit on the society or the State that permits them. But woefully few persons are making sustained, earnest efforts to remove them, most critics being content with making or listening to speeches on the subject at annual conferences. The Bombay meeting had little difficulty in adopting a resolution urging Government to appoint an All-India Commission to consider the ways and means for the early removal of women's disabilities and requesting the public to affix their signatures on forms provided at the meeting further supporting the resolution. But resolutions like this will only remain on paper unless they are followed up with sustained and fairly vigorous propaganda all the year round.

Need For Vigorous

Propaganda
The Government, who have been indifferent to the much worse disabilities of Harijans, are hardly likely even to appoint the Commission asked for unless they are compelled to do so by public opinion. And public opinion in a matter like this is extremely conservative and needs for any radical change in it incessant vigorous educative propaganda. But so far social reform bodies that have taken up the question have for the most part been only dallying with it. Suppose some sympathetic persons wish to know what precisely are the more important disabilities, how they affect women and through them society as a

whole, and what precisely can be done by legislation or otherwise to remove them. Which institution can provide such persons with the necessary pamphlets and leaflets written in a popular form and available at a cheap price? Reform institutions missed an excellent opportunity to press their claims upon the public at the Assembly elections. If they were active and vigilant enough they could have extracted pledges in support of reforms from many candidates and exposed many others who allied themselves for selfish purposes with reactionary Sanatanists.

Wanted Action

We attach special importance to public propaganda in social matters because it is essential both to bring about a change in law and to give due effect to it after it is made. For instance, vigorous propaganda alone was responsible for the passing of the Sarda Act. But thereafter it slackened considerably, with the result that the Act is now virtually a dead letter in several parts of the country. And even some Congress members of the Assembly do not blush to suggest a weakening of the Act where as it needs to be far more radical than it is. The needed change, however, will not be possible unless public opinion is kept far in advance of the law and marriages of girls of, say, under sixteen are scrupulously boycotted as social tragedies rather than occasions for a festival. It is scandalous that many educated men and women who have the necessary opportunities do little or nothing to promote the cause of social reform and thereby condone social abuses of the worst type. It is no work worth speaking of to flit on the platform at annual conferences. Social reform, even more than political, needs strenuous sustained work among the people. A good part of such reform is quite as essential as political reform and sustained agitation for both should go on side by side.

His Master's Voice

Chaudhry Zafarullah Khan, Member-designate of the Viceroy's Executive Council, has, as in duty bound, blessed the Joint Select Committee's Report and has once again given proof of the demoralizing effect which office, under the present dispensation, has on many of our public men. Not that the Chaudhry Sahib held very strong convictions on the Indian Constitutional problems, but he was a signatory to the Joint Memorandum which the Indian Members of the last Round Table Conference had submitted to the British Government and public decency demanded that he should have adhered to the demands made therein. It is one thing to be prepared to agree to work the Reforms, whatever the shape they ultimately assume during their passage through Parliament, but it is quite a different thing to repudiate your demands merely because you happen to be nominated to the Viceroy's Executive Council, as Chaudhry Zafarullah Khan has done in his interview to the "Associated Press". There is not a single demand made in the Memorandum of the Indian Delegation, to which Chaudhry Zafarullah Khan was a signatory, which has not

been contemptuously ignored by the Joint Parliamentary Committee and yet he has the effrontery to say that "the new Constitution is so constructed that it can be liberalised from within, but only by practical working and this is what Indians should attempt to do." More sinister than this is his reference to financial and commercial safeguards, in view of the fact that he is to be in charge of the Commerce portfolio. He says:—

"The same was true of the sphere of finance and economics in which the aim should be to protect and promote India's economic welfare by positive constructive methods rather than aggressive methods savouring of retaliation. If this line was followed there was no reason why India should not under the new constitution enjoy complete fiscal and commercial autonomy."

If this is the view Chaudhry Zafarullah takes of the mischievous and dangerous implications of the financial and commercial safeguards, we may be sure that he will out-Bhore Sir Joseph Bhore in making India safe for Empire, and specially British, goods and that Indian commercial interests will not be safe in his hands.

Out With The Facts

The studied refusal of the Government of India to publish Mr. K. P. S. Menon's report on the Indian situation in Zanzibar has naturally roused various suspicions about the real reasons for not publishing it. Our Delhi Correspondent has gathered, from unofficial sources, the impression that Mr. Menon has made in the report several uncomplimentary remarks as to the part played by the Colonial Office itself in regard to the treatment of Indians in Zanzibar and that Government fear the publication of such comments will prejudice the success of the negotiations now being carried on with the office. If there is ground for such an impression Government must publish for the present at least all the facts of the case as ascertained by Mr. Menon, it being understood that the whole report should also be published as early as possible. In any case Government ought to make a statement on the subject immediately.

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IN THE LAW COURTS "Indifferent Justice"

(BY N. H. P.)

On the reopening of the High Court of Calcutta on the 12th instant, after the long vacation, the new Chief Justice delivered an address to the Bar and Solicitors in the course of which he used the following memorable and weighty words: "It is the function of this Court through its judges with the help of counsel, advocates and solicitors, to administer justice according to law impartially between man and man."

Accused And Their Lawyers.
The remarks made by Mr. Justice Cunliffe of the Calcutta High Court, reported in the "Bombay Chronicle" of November 17, also deserve the careful attention, particularly of all having anything to do with the administration of criminal justice in India. It is a fundamental principle of criminal law that an accused person is entitled to be considered innocent until he is proved to be guilty; another principle is the sanctity of communications between a lawyer and the client. To put difficulties in the way of an accused person having free access to his legal adviser is attributable to a presumption of the guilt of the accused person. The dispensing of justice should, in a word, be absolutely "indifferent."

"Indifferent Justice."
It is best to have a very clear idea of what is meant by "indifferent justice." In the Book of Common Prayer, it is said "That those who are in authority under the King shall truly and indifferently administer justice." This does not bear the interpretation which was put upon it by a mayor who, upon his election, announced that he would endeavour "to hold evenly the scales of justice, veering neither to partiality on the one hand nor to impartiality on the other." The great American Chief Justice, John Marshall said, "The greatest scourge that ever is inflicted by an angry Heaven on an ungrateful, sinning people is an ignorant, a corrupt, and a dependent judiciary." Speaking at the 13th annual general meeting and conference of the Magistrates' Association in England last month, Lord Atkin pointed out that Magistrates should avoid bias, or anything which tended to affect their ultimate judgment. The law provided that a magistrate must not have pecuniary interest in the subject matter; if he had, he was deemed to be biased and could not be heard to say that he was not, and the judgment of the bench was set aside. If he was so concerned in the subject matter, or his relations with either party were such, that any reasonable man would come to the conclusion that a person so situated must be biased, the decision of the court was likewise invalid. If a Justice had been a member of a committee authorising a prosecution for the breach of a bye-law, he certainly ought not to sit. On the other hand, a mere subscription to an association which might in fact be a prosecutor—such as the R.S.P.C.A. or R.S.P.C.G.—did not in itself debar a magistrate from sitting, so long as he had not taken an active part in the prosecution. A conscientious justice who felt any doubt about his possible or apparent bias might clear the position by asking both parties whether they had any objection to his sitting. If they expressed none and he fully disclosed his interest, he was entitled to sit. The appearance of justice was almost as important as the fact of justice, and it was better when any doubt existed that a member of the bench should leave it and sit in the body of the court, apart from his brother justices, while the case was being determined.

Prejudice.
A more serious interference than interest, continued Lord Atkin, was perhaps prejudice. A magistrate did grave wrong in allowing interested persons to discuss a case with him before the hearing. This danger was particularly grave in his own home, and he should lay down a firm rule not to allow even his nearest and dearest to discuss a case beforehand. He should never allow discussion of facts, character or merits with any party. This was a common embarrassment to country magistrates. It was difficult to know what to do, as magistrates had no power to punish summarily an attempt to bias their judgment in such a way, but only to commit for an attempt to interfere with the course of justice. Intellectual and sentimental prejudices were often obstacles to indifferent justice. Among these were dislike of or overconfidence in a certain case of persons, such as motorists or policemen. A magistrate should cultivate

(Continued on page 9.)

OUR LONDON LETTER

Armistice Day Ironies: New Lloyd-George Beaverbrook Campaign

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, Nov. 17.
(By Air Mail).

The great event of this week has been the celebrations of the Armistice Day in memory of the heroes of the last War. From certain quarters there has been a continuous demand for the last two or three years to stop these celebrations on a grand national scale. In their opinion the relatives of those who died in the last War are fast disappearing and the Armistice Day ceremony every year accompanied by the two minutes' silence only goes to preserve and even to encourage war mentality in the minds of the young. As an offset against this agitation, the official celebrations of the year in different parts of the country were carried out with full military demonstrations. In spite of that, there were several peace attempts to convert these ceremonies into anti-war and peace demonstrations. Among the wreaths placed at the Cenotaphs in all the important towns were wreaths placed at the Cenotaphs in all the important towns of war. For instance, in Nottingham and in the Midlands there was a sale of white poppies for peace instead of the official red poppies reminding people of the last War. Likewise, in Glasgow the Labour Councilors and Aldermen held an open air demonstration near the local Cenotaph but, of course, after the conclusion of the official Armistice Day celebrations, where the speakers denounced the open war-preparations that are now going on everywhere.

The Irony

At one of such anti-war demonstrations in London it was pointed out that except for the Two Minutes' Silence, men worked a Sunday shift at Vickers' Crayford works in Kent, busy making machine-guns, Berthier rifles and gas-projection guns. This was typical of the sixteenth Armistice Day. The celebrations, which should have been peace, took place in a world rocking with rumours of coming war, with nations feverishly preparing for "next time." As one of the critics of the Armistice Day celebrations said, across the world the speeches of a hundred statesmen, the articles in thousands of newspapers, dwell on the danger that is somewhere just ahead. There are, however, countless variations

on the theme of Mussolini's "Tank" speech: "It is necessary to be prepared for war, not to-morrow, but to-day." Men and women who gathered together for the Silence asked subsequently each other, "Shall we be at war on next November 11?"

Lloyd George's Charges

Another great surprise during the week is the exhibition held in Dorland House, Regent Street, of the ghastly pictures of the casualties suffered during the last War. This exhibition has been started by Lord Beaverbrook of the "Daily Express" and was officially opened on Saturday last by Mr. Lloyd George, the hero of the last War. In his recent book, the war-time Prime Minister of England has attempted to describe that several battles in 1914 and 1918 were simply massacres of British soldiers owing to grave faults and unfitness of certain British Generals who are now dead. The public are, however, not quite pleased with this attack on dead persons and many thoughtful critics disbelieve Mr. Lloyd George's statement, because in the first instance as the principal War Prime Minister, he never dismissed such Generals from the Army. In the second place, he never came out openly with this charge against these Generals after the War when these officers were alive for so many years.

A Political Manoeuvre

If the situation was really as bad as Mr. Lloyd George contends now in his War Memoirs, it was his undoubted duty to expose the truth in Parliament when he was still the Prime Minister for four years after the Armistice. If his official position as Prime Minister debarred him from doing so, he had his opportunity for another ten years to come out with his attack as a politician and journalist who had the opportunity of knowing the details. Even though he has published some documents in his book, people in high authority refuse to accept his deductions castigating British Generals who are no more in our midst now. Mr. Lloyd George has now come out and identified himself with the Tory Press Peer, Lord Beaverbrook, to open an exhibition of pictures depicting the ghastliness of war. He, as the war Prime Minister

on the other hand, had ample opportunities to see similar pictures when he himself actually persisted in carrying on the War when men like Lord Lansdowne and others were asking him to stop it. Therefore the present combination of L. L. G. and Beaverbrook is openly looked upon as a cunning political manoeuvre. His declaration on Saturday last in opening the exhibition was that most of these ghastly and appalling photographs depicted not mere incidents of a war but the essentials of a war and therefore, he wanted to warn his countrymen against the war. This sharply reminded me of the familiar Indian saying "Billi so choowe khake hai ko chali." It made one laugh at the statement of this arch war-monger not only of England but of the whole of Europe.

Awaiting Opportunity

However, this anti-war campaign of Lord Beaverbrook and his new ally, Mr. David Lloyd George, the War Prime Minister of England, is really not one in favour of peace but an anti-French campaign favouring German militarism. One of the dread factors of War in Europe is the revival of German militarism and a new war of revenge by Germany upon France at least to recover from France the lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. With the Locarno Pact, the Kellogg Pact and the general understanding of the League of Nations, Britain is bound to assist France in such circumstances arose. Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Beaverbrook have at the same time no love for France now because she has not recognised both these figures as world's great saviours. Naturally both are clever enough not to confess publicly that they recommend Britain to break her written agreement to support France and therefore are professing to oppose war altogether with a warning to Britain not to assist France in any circumstances. Simultaneously, Lord Beaverbrook is busy continually inciting attacks on the League of Nations and the Soviet Union. And if to-morrow capitalist fascism is introduced in Great Britain both these champions of peace will hope to share the leadership as they seem to possess a talisman of restoring (Continued on Page 12).

Frankly Speaking

SUPERFLUOUS RESOLUTION

As was to be expected, the Scottish Unionist Association Conference at Glasgow has unanimously adopted a resolution on India urging that nothing shall be enacted that "can render ineffective the Governor-General's control at the centre and nothing that in the provinces can endanger effective British supervision of the police and the law courts." Mr. Elliot, a member of the Cabinet, who was present at the meeting along with the Home Secretary, according to Reuters, "saw no necessity of opposing the resolution, and added that if carried into law the report of the Select Committee would provide the control and supervision asked for." When this resolution was announced a few days before the J. P. C. report was published, we remarked that the reactionary suggestions in it were altogether superfluous as they would surely be embodied in the report itself. The report has more than justified our expectations. And the whole country is still ringing with the denunciation of its proposals.

SELF-DECEPTION

As, however, the wish is often father to the thought, the "Times of India" persuaded itself that "the essentials of the White Paper scheme and the Select Committee's report must of necessity command very large support throughout the country." To say this in the face of the reception that is being accorded to the report and of the verdict of the country as expressed in the Assembly election results requires considerable capacity for self-deception. But evidently our contemporary possesses that capacity in an abundant measure. One ground for his belief is that the Congress has no alternative scheme acceptable to "all the contracting parties." But all will come in good time. The ground is being now cleared of rubbish

and impediments. It will not be long before a Constituent Assembly will forge a scheme acceptable to all the Indian contracting parties. And when that is done, the British Government, we feel confident, will not be so unwise as to keep out of the contract. Meanwhile we would ask Mr. S. Satyamurti not to make the ridiculous suggestion that a conference consisting of elected members of Councils and the A. I. C. C. members bears any likeness to the Constituent Assembly proposed by the Congress, which will have to be elected on the basis of adult-franchise or a franchise most nearly approaching it.

LATE MR. SASMAL

Bengal loses one of its most brilliant sons in the death of Mr. B. N. Sasmal in tragic circumstances. Mr. Sasmal got suddenly ill on the eve of the declaration of results of the contest in which he was one of the candidates and, unfortunately, did not recover. He was one of the ablest lieutenants of the late Deshbandhu Das. He stood as a nominee of the Nationalist Party and won the seat, defeating a candidate of the Congress Parliamentary Board Apart from his unfortunate attitude towards the Communal Award, he was expected to work hand in hand with Congressmen in the new Legislative Assembly.

WHAT A JUBILEE?

It appears that the Silver Jubilee of the Thakore Sahib of Limbdi will be celebrated under police protection. Some of the leaders of the State rightly felt that the Jubilee celebrations, if any, should be spontaneous and free from any coercion or undue pressure and that any commemorative institution that might be thought desirable should be for the benefit of the public and under public management. But the State authorities have foolishly banned the public meeting meant to sup-

port the Jubilee celebrations on such lines. There will naturally be more opposition now to the proposed celebrations and it will grow with every attempt to force them upon the people. We do not know if the ban on the public meeting has been imposed with the knowledge of the Thakore Sahib. If it is, he can hardly feel proud of a Jubilee that is forced upon an unwilling people.

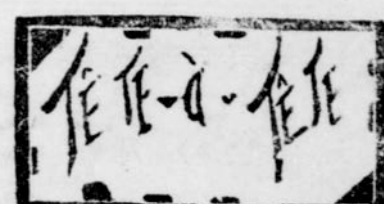
—PRESS VIEWS—

Congress' Triumph

Sir Hari Singh Gour in a peevish letter to the "Times of India" interprets the Congress-triumph as a victory of demagogism. One of the voters whom he questioned, it seems, did not know anything about the Ottawa Pact to his support of which Sir Hari Singh attributes his decisive defeat in the electoral contest in the Central Provinces. But, surely, the voter in other countries, including Britain, knows very little of the policies or measures of the men whom he installs in power. In a democracy the voter is not expected to be a student of politics. His task ends with selecting the men who are to frame measures. Sir Hari Singh says that Congressmen have been elected because voters believed that persons who went to jail had proved their capacity for making sacrifices. A very good reason, too. When thousands of men and women who are not thieves or murderers or criminals of any sort are clapped in jail for conduct which, in other countries, is deemed innocent and even meritorious and patriotic, the average man feels that there is something radically wrong with the system of Government under which such things occur and with his countrymen who support it in measures widely condemned by his leaders, and takes the first opportunity which he has of showing his sympathy with the sufferers and his disapproval of Government policy.—"Indian Social Reformer."

Village Industries

Immediate response to Gandhiji's efforts to stimulate village industries will go a long way in avoiding the economic peril which faces us. Under the new "Reforms" we shall witness the birth



Chaudhry Zafarullah Khan sees great possibilities in the J. P. C. Reforms and says "much will depend on the personal element rather than on the machinery. It is difficult to visualise any personal element in this King Kong Constitution," unless it be the Chaudhry Sahib's impending translation to the Viceroy's Cabinet.

The Chaudhry Sahib says J.P.C. proposals should be regarded as a whole. The Nation has considered them as a whole, including the residue to the Governor-General, and that is why it has voted for its rejection in toto and "en masse."

"The average boy in Bengal did not find counter-attractions by way of sports and hobbies in villages, and in that lay the chief cause, which made him an easy prey to the terrorist recruits," says Mr. Robertson, Commissioner of Rajshahi.

However, it is encouraging to note that counter-attractions in the shape of "identity cards" and "detention camps" initiated by the Government are beginning to tell. Vide Sir Samuel Hoare's Note to the Joint Committee on terrorism in Bengal.

Warning the Congress against the rejection of the Jt. Committee report, Mr. Robertson concludes: "I am an Irishman and I speak from bitter experience."

The argument of Irish birth does not cut ice with Indians. Sir Michael O'Dwyer is an Irishman.

"Either we have to get out or govern with the consent of Indian people or by the sword," says Mr. Isaac Foot, the Liberal M.P. There is, of course, never any question of Englishmen ceasing to "govern." To "govern" others—especially non-whites—is their God-given birth-right.

That is why Mr. Foot cannot contemplate with equanimity any question of his countrymen "abdication" their rule in India.

They had tried the experiments in Ireland for centuries of both "governing" with consent and governing with the sword—and paid dearly for both in the end.

The obtuse Irishmen would have none of either, for they preferred to govern themselves—even if that led to the "complete abdication"—it was, unfortunately, more compulsory than voluntary—of Englishmen from Ireland.

It is just this past—and not quite distant—experience of his countrymen in "governing" that seems to trouble the mind of Mr. Foot, when he contemplates the Indian problem.

And the worst of it is that the Indians too appear to be as obtuse-minded as the "cursed" Irish in desiring to "govern" themselves, instead of being "governed" by the heaven-born governing race of the British Isles!

What is all the world coming to?

The City Coroner of Calcutta was one of the speakers in support of women's demands in a public meeting on All-India women's day. Our city celebrity can take a useful hint and leave his "Cobra Methods" with journalists and women.

"What is your rule of business—your maxim?" the Stock Exchange magnate was asked.

Very simply, he replied, "I pay for something that I can't get with money that I haven't got, and then sell what I never had for more than it ever cost."

of a variety of Indo-British capitalist activity, in which British interests will dominate and work up our 'heavy' industries. They will not take long time to secure solid footing, and any efforts later to check the exploitation will be prevented because such efforts "discriminate" against British interests and run counter to British ideas of "safeguards." It is only the determination of the Indian people to preach, promote and practise cent per cent Swadeshi, which will save them from economic bondage to a country whose capitalists will prevent the successful functioning of truly indigenous Indian industrial enterprise.—"Swadeshi."

The Sounder Doctrine

But while the actual reforms that are proposed are inadequate and unsatisfactory to a degree, neither is the goal defined or assured nor is there provision for automatic progress to it. Deserve 'and then desire.' The final answer to this was given by the great Gladstone: "Liberty alone fits a people for liberty" is a safer and sounder doctrine than "wait till you are fit."—Leader.

Sensational Allegations Against Hungary

Yugoslavian Note Says Terror- ists Were Trained Under Protection Of Authorities

GENEVA, Nov. 24. A detailed account of activities of terrorists is contained in the Yugoslav note concerning the assassination of King Alexander and M. Barthou, which was handed to the League Council on November 22.

The allegations are based on the evidence of terrorists arrested in connection with the Marseilles crime and others tried for attempts on the life of King Alexander in December 1933.

It is alleged that terrorists trained in the camp at Yankapuzia, Hungary, under the protection of authorities, used to have shooting practice at the life-size portrait of King Alexander, while a witness, in the Beigrade trial of terrorists in April last, stated that he ordered one night to help the execution of Bosnian sentenced to death. One man felled Bosnian with a blow on his neck, witness stabbed him on his ribs, a third man despatched him with a stab through the heart, and the body was then thrown into a furnace.

It is further alleged that passports with genuine numbers and faked names were supplied to terrorists who were allowed to move freely in Hungary and sup-

plied with weapons and ammunition.

Italy involved. It is learned that trails of many terrorists lead to Italy, but all references to Italy have been omitted from the note to avoid complications but it is believed that if Italy attempts to champion the cause of Hungary, Yugoslavia will publish all information suppressed showing complicity of Italy which is likely to cause grave developments. If Yugoslavia proves her case, it is thought that the most the League will do is to pass a resolution stigmatising the action of Hungary and prescribing new regulations regarding political emigres.

The Hungarian note to the League declares that if accusations against Hungary which have been made regularly since the Marseilles crime continue, serious consequences might ensue for peace.—Reuter's Extra Special.

HUNGARY'S REQUEST TO LEAGUE

GENEVA, Nov. 24. The Hungarian representative to the League has requested the Secretary-General to place the Yugoslav complaint against Hungary on the agenda of the extraordinary meeting of the Council next week. Reuter.

Congress And Constituent Assembly

MR. SATYAMURTI'S PROPOSAL, A TRAVESTY

"Every Congressman will endorse Mr. Satyamurti's remarks that 'to a nation marching towards Swaraj with determination and courage, the Joint Select Committee's Report is only an irrelevant interruption.' But no Congressman will, I am sure, accept his description of the Constituent Assembly which, according to the Congress, will be the only organ for the formulation and establishment of the Swaraj constitution, said Mr. S. A. Brelvi interviewed by the United Press on Mr. Satyamurti's suggestions regarding the Constituent Assembly. Mr. Brelvi continued: 'If, even then, the Government do not convene the Constituent Assembly, we shall then summon it ourselves. It will consist of all the Congress members of the Assembly and the Provincial Councils and all the members of the newly re-organised All-India Congress Committee. We shall also invite the

few elected members of the Councils who are not Congressmen. This Assembly will frame the future constitution of India.' The Constituent Assembly proposed by Mr. Satyamurti is a travesty of that to which the Congress is pledged and the basis of whose election will be adult franchise or a franchise as near to it as possible. As Mr. Satyamurti's statement is likely to create a misapprehension in the mind of the public, I hope the forthcoming meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress will pass a resolution embodying its conception of the Constituent Assembly. If this resolution and any resolution that the Working Committee may pass rejecting the Joint Committee's proposals are passed at thousands of meetings held on the same day as the independence Resolution was passed on January 26, 1930, it will be the most effective way of dealing with the 'irrelevant interruption.'—United Press.

GARVIN ON I. P. C.'s "GREAT REPORT"

Asks Indians To Think Twice Before Declining Offer Of "Freedom"

LONDON, November 25. The conviction that the constructive system proposed in the "great report" is second to none amongst historic state papers, is expressed by Mr. J. L. Garvin in an article in the "Observer".

He warns the Conservative minority that the only practical alternative is to attempt to hold India by a policy of force more general and convulsive than we have ever yet tried to employ, which is certain to be doomed within very few years.

Mr. Garvin says that India is offered far more freedom of every kind than that which exists in some most highly civilised nations of Europe and suggests that "politically-minded classes" will think twice or thrice before declining the offer.

Vote Against Report. Mr. H. N. Brailsford in a critical article in "Reynold's News" declares that honour demands not merely that the Labour Party should vote against the report but fight for India's masses with something of the fire and stubbornness displayed by Mr. Churchill.

CONSERVATIVES' CONFERENCE

Baldwin To Defend India Policy

RUGBY, Nov. 24. Much importance is attached to the approaching meeting of the Conservative Party in London when the report of the Joint Committee on Indian Constitutional reform will be debated and the strength of the section of Conservatives who are opposed to the proposals tested.

The meeting will be held on December 4th and the principal speaker for the Government will be Mr. Baldwin.

In a speech at Glasgow last night, Mr. Baldwin said that in view of the forthcoming meeting and of the fact that it was only 48 hours since the report had been received, he would not say anything on that great problem, but would invite them all to study the report with impartial minds.

Opposition to the report will be led at the Conservative meeting by Lord Salisbury, who has signed the Minority Report of the Select Committee. The resolution which he will move will be to the effect that constitutional reform in India should for the present, be confined to Provincial Autonomy.—BOW

chill in the "battle for racial ascendancy."—Reuter's Extra Special.

SAMUEL INSULL ACQUITTED IN CHICAGO

Jury Find Him And Other Defendants Not Guilty Of Fraud

CHICAGO, Nov. 24. The Septuagenarian Mr. Samuel Insull and other defendants were acquitted by the jury of charges of swindling and fraud in connection with the failure of the Insull Utility Corporation after a trial lasting seven weeks.

The jury were absent for 122 minutes.—Reuter.

CHEERS GREET JURY'S VERDICT

(SPECIAL CABLE.) CHICAGO, Nov. 25. A tumult followed the foreman's announcement of finding in the Insull case, "we find the defendants not guilty." Ringing cheers burst out from every corner of the court and wives, relatives and friends of the defendants rushed to the defence table tearfully and embraced the acquitted persons.

Mr. Samuel Insull who was surrounded by a crowd seeking to shake hands with him, walked to the jury box and shook hands with each jurymen as he left. Mr. Samuel Insull after a brief statement, "I regard this as the start of my vindication," accompanied the remainder of the defendants to his club to celebrate the acquittal.

STATE CHARGES. Despite the failure of the Federal Government to secure a conviction, Mr. Samuel Insull and his brother Martin are still due to face state charges of embezzlement by alleged use of company funds for stock market speculation.

The State of Illinois indicted them on these charges on October 4, 1932 which may come up for trial next week but this is not yet definite. Mr. Samuel Insull also faces another federal charge, of fraudulently removing assets from the Corporation Securities Company, stated in the charge to have been then bankrupt.

ALIGARH 'VARSITY Pro-Vice Chancellor's Post Abolished

ALIGARH, Nov. 25. On the resumption of the meeting of the court of the Aligarh University at 2 p.m. there followed a heated discussion lasting for three hours. Ultimately Sir Nazimuddin's proposal that the post of the pro-Vice-Chancellor should not be abolished and steps should be taken to appoint a pro-Vice-Chancellor as soon as possible was rejected amidst cheers by 42 votes to 38. Dr. Ansari who led the opposition said that if the resolution was carried to-day he would have a question asked in the Assembly why so much force was brought to bear by Government.

The question of the appointment of vice-Chancellor will now be taken up. There are two names suggested. Col. Sir Hashimullah has proposed the Nawab of Chhattari while Dr. Ansari has proposed Nawab Mohd. Ismail Khan, acting Vice-Chancellor.

Mr. Yamin Khan will propose that the post of the Vice-Chancellor be made honorary.—A.P.

EARLIER.

ALIGARH, Nov. 25.

The problem of the retention of the post of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor or otherwise on which hangs other important decisions, remains unsolved, despite lengthy discussions lasting two and a half hours, at a meeting of the Court of the Aligarh University. On the motion of Mr. Ghulam Mohammad, the meeting adjourned for informal discussions and the members are now discussing the point in groups with a view to arriving at an agreed settlement.

In the absence of the Nawab of Bhopal, Mr. Justice Niamatullah was voted to the chair.

A record number of members of the University Court, numbering about a hundred, attended, prominent among them being Sir Akbar Hydari, Sir Abdul Qayum, Nawab Sir Mohamed Mozamillullah, the Nawab of Chhattari, Sir Piroze Khan Noon, Sir Qasim Aliuddin, Sir Mohamed Yusuf, Sir Mohamed Yakub, Mr. Yamin Khan, Khan Bahadur Aliquli Khan (Frontier), Nawab Jamshed Ali Khan, Fazal Mohamed Khan, Maulana Abdul Huz, Nawab Liaquat Ali Khan, Mr. Justice Salamuddin and Maulana Shaukat Ali.—A. P.

Our Kathiwar Letter THAKKAR BAPA'S HARIJAN TOUR

Bahauddin College Principal

(From Our Own Correspondent.) RAJKOT (By Mail.) Kathiwar is buzzing with Harijan activities. Everywhere the arrival of Sjt. Thakkar Bapa who has commenced his five weeks' Harijan tour with a view to inspecting, supervising and guiding the Harijan activities, is hailed with unbounded delight. So far he has inspected 15 Harijan shalas and an equal number of Harijan localities. He is accompanied by Messrs. Manilal Kothari and Chhaganlal Joshi. At present, he is reported to be at Botad. Rajkot is kept last in the list. 11th, 12th and 13th December are fixed for his inspection here.

The recommendation in the J.P.C. report permitting the princes to appoint their own nominees to the Federal Legislature, has given a rude shock to the Rajasthani public, who read in it, the perpetuation of undiluted autocracy in the States.

DHRANGADRA.

The president, Dhrangadra Praja Mandal, Ahmedabad, recently sent a message to Dhrangadra Durbar, protesting against the appointment of Messrs. Mankar, Balsinhji, and Jasubhai as members of the Council inaugurated on the eve of Diwali holidays on the ground of alleged injustice and ill-treatment perpetrated upon the State subjects by them, all these years.

GONDAL JUBILEE.

In order to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of Gondal Durbar, postponed on grounds of ill-health great preparations are being made at Gondal. 11th, 12th and 13th December are fixed for the celebration. A deputation has been touring the province to give personal invitations.

TRADE RETURNS.

The figures of the marine trade of Kathiwar of this year (for the period ended July), there is a noticeable heavy rise in imports, while there is a perceptible fall in exports. Cotton, sugar and metals show a heavy increase in the ports. The total imports are valued at 1,94,54,067, while exports-value amounts to 55,50,765.

The well-known educationist Sjt. Gijubhai recently visited Bhuj.

With the termination of Chatur-mas period, the Jath Muni Kanji Maharaj left Rajkot yesterday. He was very popular here with Jains as well as non-Jains.

INDIAN OR EUROPEAN.

It is understood Dewan Cadell, Junagadh, has taken exception to the appointment of the Senior Science Professor Mr. Ghurye as Principal of the Bahauddin College, though the latter has put in more than 20 years' service.

SWAMI BON IN GERMANY

Hindu Missionary Delivers Lecture On Chaitanya

(From A Correspondent.)

BERLIN, (By Air Mail.) Tridandiswami B. H. Bon of Sree Gaudiya Math, Calcutta, preacher-in-charge for propaganda works in the West is, preaching tour in the continent. He has been invited by the leading universities of Germany and France to deliver lectures there. Swami Bon arrived in Berlin on the 21st October, was received at the station by W. Hassenstein, Minister of the Government, Miss Von Petersdorf, Office of the Ministry for Economics and several other leading citizens. Dr. Martin Weigert Ph.D., LL.D., Ministry of Labour of the last Government, received the Swami at his residence in Berlin-Cladow. Swami delivered an interesting lecture on Lord Chaitanya's Philosophy in German at the Berlin University in the presence of a large gathering of scholars. The lecture was appreciated by the audience.

Swami met Prof. Tara Chand Roy of Lahore, Professor of Indian Languages at the Berlin University and Dr. Th. Wilhelm of Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst in the Schloss (Castle). Dr. Wilhelm tried to bring Swami in touch with several schools in Berlin and arranged for interview with the Minister of the Kultur Board, Dr. Rosenberg, one of the leading Nazi leaders.

Swami Bon was taken to the Grunewald Gymnasium one of the biggest schools in Berlin and afterwards he met many leading citizens including Prof. Witte Professor of Comparative religions at the University and Prof. Jander the well known Sanskrit scholar.

He started on Monday the 12th November for Leipzig to deliver a lecture at the Leipzig University.

MARVELS OF PHYSICS

Royal Institute To Hold Scientific Exhibition

CITY HOSPITALS TO BENEFIT

This winter in Bombay promises to be specially attractive on account of 'A Grand Scientific Exhibition' which will be opened on the 10th December for a few days under the patronage of Her Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Mayo and will be a distinguished citizens.

Science has been doing a lot in the service of humanity and it is but fair that we know the A B C of the scientific age we live in. The Royal Institute of Science has on three previous occasions successfully organized large-scale exhibitions of the type we are again going to have. On these occasions not only large numbers swelled to witness the exhibits, but the public of Bombay has demonstrated its critical power of observation.

This exhibition is in aid of the special appeal fund for Bombay Hospitals.

There is the whole range of phenomena from animate to inanimate nature. The finger bowls and how they live; the gas and its appearance as a solid; the venom of poisonous snakes; the play of coloured lights; wedding of the flowers; the creation of a poet's paradise of spectral sunset colours; the culture of pearl oyster; detection of real pearls and counterfeit coins; these, among scores of others, are the prominent features that will arrest the public attention in this exhibition.

Knowledge combined with amusement, or amusement with charity, are sometimes accomplished; but all three, viz., knowledge, amusement and charity are seldom achieved together. In the scientific exhibition to be opened on the 13th December, there awaits a splendid and unique opportunity to gain this threefold object at a cost which is not likely to be more than one's weekly cinema entertainment.

To those who might be taken aback by the high sounding words, "The Scientific Exhibition," let us assure them that all explanations will be given in popular terms understood by all, and that on the 14th December which is the children's day explanations will be in the vernacular also.

MARVELS OF PHYSICS.

In the Physics Section of the Scientific Exhibition there will be over fifty exhibits from very simple scientific toys to very complicated and highly technical appliances, which have become almost inseparable from modern civilization.

By means of actual appliances and illustrations, you will be shown how electricity, gas, light, water and other energy are measured and paid for. This item must have a special interest in the light of the weights and measures act coming into force soon.

MEASURING OF LIGHT.

Visitors will see how extremely feeble sources of light and heat are detected and measured.

The photography of sound is now a matter of common experience, since the advent of talkies. It will be explained how sound is recorded and reproduced, through the medium of photography.

There is an exhibit where inanimate objects like soap-films and rubber membranes will respond and identify various sounds.

You can see how counterfeit coins can be detected and also see the difference between real and false pearls.

Magnetism is by far the most interesting property of some substances, and an attempt is made to show the various effects of temporary and permanent magnets.

There is a model atom and one can see in it the various stages of equilibrium between the minute constituents of matter. The effects of removing and adding electrons can be visually appreciated.

Liquid air is a typically attractive item. Its cold is intense and would give a blister if roughly handled. The difference between the temperature of cold water and boiling water is only about one third of the difference between the temperature of liquid air and cold water. Cotton cartridges soaked in liquid air are used as explosives and are regarded as extremely safe. Oxygen used in hospitals and in the factory is made out of liquid air.

Solid carbonic acid gas is another rare exhibit. It looks like a white powder and its temperature is low enough to freeze mercury hard. It is now a commercial product and extensively used for producing cold for domestic and industrial purposes.

Polarized light and the spectroscope are items of great interest to the layman and to the scientist. The beautiful play of colours and the detection of the

TOLL-KEEPERS ARE PUBLIC SERVANTS

Interesting Thana Decision: Magistrate Cites Recent High Court Decision

(From Our Correspondent.) KALYAN, Nov. 25.

The question whether toll-keepers and their agents are public servants was decided in the affirmative yesterday by Mr. G. N. Paranjpye, the Second Class Magistrate at Kalyan, while passing orders on the preliminary issue raised by the defence in the case in which Mr. J. N. Satara-wala, Managing Proprietor of the Panchgani Motor Service, was charged by Akbar Hussain Sayad Mahomed, a toll-contractor at Mumbra, with having caused voluntary obstruction by refusing to pay the toll, which was demanded by the flagmen, and by foiling their attempt to seize some articles from the car on September 5 last.

Mr. B. T. Sule appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Vimaladasi, standing counsel for W. I. A. A., appeared for the defence.

The defence at the outset requested the court to first decide the question as to whether the complainant, who is appointed by the toll-contractor to collect at the "naka" (bar), is a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code and whether he can take action under section 188 I. P. C.

Counsel for the defence argued firstly that there was nothing in section 21 I. P. C. that declared such persons appointed by the toll-contractor to be public servants, secondly that like other Minor Acts, such as: Forest Act, Census Act, Parsi Marriage Act, Registration Act, etc., the Toll Act did not declare expressly such persons to be public servants, and thirdly that the law nowhere provided for punishments of any such persons wilfully allowing evasion of payment of toll.

Replying, the prosecution argued that the concluding portion of the first para of section 3 of the Toll Act ("And all persons employed in the management and collection of such tolls shall be liable to the same responsibilities as would belong to them if employed in the collection of land revenue") read together with the clause ("or to execute any revenue process") in the ninth description under section 21 I. P. C. showed that persons appointed by the toll-contractor to collect toll could be taken to be public servants.

SISTER DUTIES

"The Toll Act throws the same responsibilities on them as those on persons employed in the collection of land revenue and the ninth description under section 21 of the Indian Penal Code declares persons whose duty it is to execute any revenue process to be public servants. The two duties must have a special interest in the light of the weights and measures act coming into force soon. Being identical, process begins

constituents of matter are made possible by these discoveries.

You can see for yourselves if a diamond is real or fake.

GYROSCOPE

The spinning top or the gyroscope is known to replace a magnetic compass used by the mariner. You will be shown that the gyroscope possesses some wonderful properties which make one believe that it is a real live object.

The working models of the telephone and the telegraph are items of constant enjoyment. Radio is a household toy and you can see here and perhaps understand how it really works.

The behaviour of an electric current which holds a "ing suspended in mid-air defying the law of gravitation will be demonstrated as a special exhibit. The properties of intermittent lights and the numerous optical illusions will attract you and you will see in this section the origin of the modern cinema and stunt photography.

Electric tram car, Kaleidoscope, curved mirrors, neon-signs, X-rays, apparatus for conversion of energy from one form into another, hydraulic press, vacuum and many other exhibits, impossible to mention in detail, will surely keep you interested.

INDIANS AND SEPARATION OF BURMA

RANGOON, Nov. 25.

Mr. S. N. Hail, delegate to the Round Table Conference, holds the view that the Joint Select Committee report deals a death-blow to the position and status of Indians in separated Burma, resolutely and imposing a condition on the entry of Indians, while British subjects domiciled in the

when collection cannot be made smoothly and the person doing the first duty is often required to have resort to the execution of process in case of necessity. The Toll Act itself permits further process of seizure of any part of the burden or load of the carriage in case of non-payment of toll.

"The Toll Act no doubt does not declare such persons to be public servants in clear terms, but it will be seen that the Act has thrown certain responsibilities and liabilities and provided punishments by sections 4 and 7 like the Government servants. And section 11 declares lessees and their agents as persons appointed to collect tolls under this Act and it empowers them to exercise all powers and be subject to all responsibilities attaching to persons appointed to collect tolls under the Act."

"If any vehicle is permitted to pass away without payment of toll, the toll-contractor himself receives an adequate punishment of loss of equal amount that he would have collected from the vehicle. No other punishment is deemed advisable by the law as it does not affect the Government revenue."

COLLECTION FOR GOVT.

Referring to the defence argument that the money collected by the toll-contractors is not collected for the Government, but it is collected in their own interests, the Magistrate observed that the Government collected their toll revenues through the toll-contractors. They accepted lump sum as a whole or in instalments and allowed the toll-contractors to receive and keep for themselves whatever they could by strictly observing the provisions of the Toll Act, over and above the amount thus advanced by them to the Government and that surplus could not but be by way of remuneration for the pains taken by the contractors and expenses incurred by them in the execution of their contracts.

HIGH COURT RULING

Lastly in support of his decision the Magistrate referred to the Bombay High Court's ruling recently given in the case (Emperor vs. Nizam Abba appearing on page 1124 Vol. 36 of the Bombay Law Reporter) in which their Lordships Justices Murphy and Sen held on September 14 last that the toll-contractor and his servants employed under section 11 of the Toll on Roads and Bridges Act were public servants within the meaning of section 21 I. P. C. and that the motor driver obstructed the toll-contractor in the discharge of his duties. The conviction was bad inasmuch as six evasions between Ahmedabad and Radn from July 3 to 8, 1933 were tried together.

United Kingdom will ever have an open door. It brings the entry of Indians under practically uncontrolled purview of the Burma Legislature.

Even the rights of Indians, already in Burma, he declares, have not been adequately safeguarded. The report provides too inadequate Indian seats in the Lower house. Concluding Mr. Hail observes that the position of Indians in Burma will be far worse than that of Indians in East and South Africa.—A.P.

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Muslims And Assembly Election

A MISCHIEVOUS PROPAGANDA

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—The result of the Central Division Muslim election has been a surprise not only to me but to many. I attribute the result mainly to the publication of a leaflet which was freely distributed in all the Districts wherein it was falsely and maliciously stated that I do not believe in Koran (our Holy Koran—al-sheriff). When such abominable statements were made with a view to prejudice the prospects of my election how could one expect a free vote and a fair election? It must be noted that it is impossible to run over seven districts to contradict such statements.

When one realises that in the eyes of the Muslims, a Muslim who does not believe in the Koran is not a Muslim, but a Kafir, one can very well understand what must have been the real effect on the Muslim voters. The Khoja Shia Ismaili Ashrafi Jamat to which I belong, has always been recognised as a Muslim community, and nobody has ever before cast any aspersions on its claims to be regarded as such. It is necessary for me to state that the Khoja Shia Ismaili Ashrafi Jamat has the same great reverence for the Holy Koran and the Hadees as any true believer of Islam.

Besides this, there have also been made several other false allegations against me of various kinds, and even quite unjustifiable and provocative statements have been made regarding Khojas, Bhoris and Shias in general. The names of Mr. M. Jinnah, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla and Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtulla have been also dragged in this false election propaganda in a manner as to cast some reflection. Some time back questions asserting a distinction between Shias and Sunnis were even raised in our Bombay city, when an important post was to be filled in; but at that time it was thought prudent not to thrash this matter out, lest the unity and goodwill prevailing among Mussalmans which are far far more valuable, should in the least be prejudiced. I am extremely sorry that instead of that valuable unity being preserved to us, attempts have been made in the districts of our Presidency in the way I have already pointed out with a view to create misunderstanding and ill-feelings amongst us, and, therefore, I now feel it my duty that as a Mahomedan, I should clear not only my reputation but also that of my community and sect. I may add that I am grieved to find that whilst our Hindu brothers are trying hard to bring up "depressed classes" to the equal rank of Brahmins, some of us are forgetting for personal objectives the great and noble injunction of our religion which enjoins us against recognising any difference between a Muslim and a Muslim—Yours, etc.

Clubs & Quadrangular Tournament

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—I think I am voicing the opinion of a substantial number of clubs affiliated to the Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association, when I say that the arrangements made to view the Quadrangular call for comment.

The Club of which I am the secretary—one of the oldest in India, and coterminous only with the frontiers of this country, was told that its application for space was unsuccessful, and a request for reconsideration met with the response that it was too late to revise the decision already arrived at, although the original application was dated the third week of September.

No cause was assigned for the rejection of the application, so that if it was subsequent on any defect on the part of this club it was impossible of repair. In fact since the party refused to use a fully entitled to space, the failure to assign a cause creates the impression that the defect lay with the B.P.C.A. and not the applicant.

I understand that all the Gymkhanas, who are represented on the Committee, have been allotted space, as also various schools and colleges. This is certainly remarkable if not commendable generosity to the latter at the expense of the clubs who have made the birth of this Association possible; and the question arises whether the parents should not stifle this entirely irresponsible offspring.

It is not impossible that the governing thought behind the

minds of the impartial section of the Committee was that the less the number of Clubs allotted space, the more the prospect of a bumper crop of spectators in the various Gymkhanas tents. It will require very adroit reasoning to convince affiliated Clubs who have been denied space that any other cause lay behind the refusal.

I think measures are called for, which will prevent a recurrence of this scandal. I suggest that affiliated members communicate with each other with a view to concerted action at the next annual general meeting of the B. P. C. A. One point to remember is whether the Gymkhanas are not over-represented, thus tending to constitute in themselves a permanent standing quorum which under the bye-laws numbers six.

Information should also be taken as to the names (1) of institutions affiliated to the B.P.C.A. before the 25th November 1934, (2) of those refused spaces, (3) of those allotted space, (4) amongst affiliated members, (5) amongst those non-affiliated.—Yours etc.,
"EQUITY."

No-More-War Movement

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—A small hint from Mr. R. S. Gupta of Ahmedabad appears in your issue regarding the No-More-War Movement in vogue throughout the Western countries. The movement is deep-rooted. It is significant that in the very midst of the great ammunition manufacturing countries such a movement as to defy their doings should exist side by side. Now, what is wanted is that, we should not lag behind the other Nations engaged in a humanitarian cause like this. It is desirable that the youths of the city should rally round the banner of the No-More-War Movement and give a lead to the whole country—which is timely and suiting the occasion—Yours, etc.

B. NIGAM.

Bhuleswar, Nov. 20.

A G. I. P. Railway Incident

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—May I solicit the favour of your publishing the following lines in your much-esteemed paper? I beg to draw attention of the Railway authorities to an incident that took place on Tuesday last between Ghatkopar and Kurla. I boarded the morning up Karjat local train at Kalyan. At the same station some Anglo-Indian boy scouts, together with their masters, boarded the same train. The train came to Ghatkopar. Here two Gujarati gentlemen tried to get inside the compartment in which the said Anglo-Indian scouts were sitting, but they were prevented from getting in by the scout master saying that it was a reserved compartment. As there was no slip of paper fixed on the compartment the Gujarati gentlemen insisted upon getting in but they were pushed out by the said scout masters. As the train was in motion they could not go into another compartment and were thus made to stand on the outer step of the compartment. Afterwards they were allowed in but there arose quarrel between them and the scout master. The train came to Kurla where they got down and made complaint to the guard. The scout master, instead of giving proper explanation of his behaviour, became angry and began to assault the said gentlemen. There were the guard and the police, but instead of preventing those persons from fighting they took it as "Tamasha" as amused spectators. Of course, the fight was stopped afterwards and everything was done in the proper way but was it not duty of these two Railway authorities to do everything in a legal manner from the beginning? Why was the Anglo-Indian scout master allowed to assault those poor gentlemen? Why was he not compelled to give proper explanation of his behaviour? It is a fact that there was no slip of paper showing that it was a reserved compartment on both the sides of the compartment. There was a slip on the other side but it was a written with pencil there is doubt about its authenticity.

Will, therefore, Railway authorities make enquiry whether that compartment was really a reserved compartment—Yours, etc.,
P. V. BHIDE,
(An Eye-witness).

Cinema & Education

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—It was with great pleasure that I read in your columns of the 19th instant the letter addressed to the parents of school children by Principal Vyas of New Era school proposing to exhibit a selection of educational films once or twice a month at a moderate fee. Undoubtedly the proposal is laudable and deserves every support and encouragement from the parents and those interested in education.

Everybody would join Principal Vyas in his pious hopes that film education would stimulate interest in the various subjects and enable the children to learn them with greater ease and facility. I have, however, my honest doubts as to whether such visual instruction in schools would counteract or mitigate the baneful influence of the popular sensational films that are being exhibited in the various theatres in Bombay and outside.

I may, however, be allowed to point out that the statement made by "P. D. S." in his letter of the 22nd instant to the "Bombay Chronicle", namely that the authorities of the New Era School are the pioneers in this direction "in the country", and, therefore, deserve to be commended, is a very bold statement, betraying ignorance of facts, within the knowledge of those in the city concerned with education.

To quote specific instances, the following schools, among others, have already been imparting education with the aid of films for over four years now. The Anandil Poddar High School, Santa Cruz, the Babu Pannalal P. Jain High School, Pydhonie, introduced educational films as part of their school curriculum over four years ago. Other schools, e.g., the Karandas M. N. Bhatia High School, Fort Bombay, and Bai Kabubai, alias Lilavanti Hindu High School, Sandhurst Road, have followed suit. There may be, for aught I know, other schools making headway in this direction. I may add that all the four schools mentioned above have cine-projectors of their own. It may be further added that most of the films mentioned in the list appended to Principal Vyas's letter besides several others form part of the equipment of the Babu Pannalal P. Jain High School, and that they are being exhibited regularly every week to the boys of all standards by rotation, and some of these were exhibited at the 'At Home' given by the Head Masters' Association, which function the Educational Registrar and E.D. were good enough to attend, as also at the 'Send off' given to Mr. Pawate, late Inspector, B. D.

I write this letter only with a view to acquaint the public with the facts as they are and to point out that there are institutions that have been long in the field and have silently made considerable progress in the direction—Yours, etc.,
ONE PRESENT AT THE "AT HOME."

The National Anti-Vaccination League

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—I am very sorry to hear that a retired military sub-assistant surgeon has been found guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect through giving two incorrect certificates to passengers who wished to sail from India and did not wish to be vaccinated. For this so-called crime the name of this medical man has been struck off the medical register. Now why do people resort to such dodges? Because many of them and many doctors also know the uselessness and danger of vaccination and re-vaccination. Although all lovers of truth must deplore the issue of a false certificate, the action of the doctor who did this can be understood. Over and over again men and women in every country are placed in similarly difficult circumstances. Candidates for employment who cannot possibly let slip the chance of a job; parents of boys attending high class schools who cannot contemplate the exclusion of their sons from the educational advantages that will mean so much to them in later life; men, women or children requiring convalescent home treatment and men and women who must make some urgent journey—all these are faced with the alternative of undergoing an operation they believe to be vile and disease-producing or else to relinquish the chance of the urgently needed employment, schooling, convalescent home treatment, etc. Is it to be wondered at if under such circumstances doctors are found to make a "fake" vaccination and to get these terribly worried people out of their predicament? I admit that it would be better to

fight the vaccinators and to relinquish every advantage to be attained by a pretended submission, for in the end the regulations would be dropped. But how many have the courage to go through to the bitter end and lose the many advantages that a pretended compliance brings?

Doctors constantly give death certificates which cover up the true cause of death. Many years ago a certain Dr. May of Birmingham admitted that medical men in vaccination cases concealed the true cause of death and gave a certificate that prevented vaccination being held up to reproach. These certificates were just as false as those given by the unfortunate Bombay doctor, but no member of the medical profession has ever proceeded against a fellow practitioner for telling an untruth in order to protect vaccination. It is only when a doctor tries to save unfortunate mortals from the perils of vaccination that he gets into trouble. When Dr. Axham worked as an anaesthetist to Sir Herbert Barner, the famous boxer, he was struck off the register although he was only serving humanity by his action. It seems that whole medical profession can support a delusion without incurring the reproach of anyone but the moment some individual doctor steps from the beaten path and tries to help a fellow creature through some unorthodox procedure he is pounced upon and condemned.

Your readers may not know how much the views of medical men in England are changing in regard to vaccination. In his Presidential address to the Royal Society of Medicine, Professor James McIntosh, Professor of Pathology at London University and Director of the Bland-Sutton Institute of Pathology at Middlesex Hospital, on 19th October, 1926, declared in regard to vaccination against small-pox that:—

"Scientifically, it cannot be disputed that from every point of view the injection of virus capable of multiplying in the body of the individual is bad. The effect cannot be controlled, and may lead to unforeseen results."

"It has recently been shown that nervous disabilities, (meningo-encephalo-myeitis, etc.) may follow vaccination."

"Who knows for how long an attenuated bacillus can lie dormant and then assume its former virulence?"

Dr. Walter Carr, in his Presidential address to the Medical Society of London, on 8th October, 1928, said:—

"The results of vaccination are not absolutely negligible, and, unfortunately, whilst the number of deaths from smallpox is now certainly much overstated, there is a possibility that those from vaccinia may be understated."

"Our views about vaccination are changing; they would probably change even more quickly had it not become a part of the official creed, established by law and therefore as dogmatic and as difficult to alter as the Athanasian Creed itself."

On 25th January, 1929, at a meeting of the Section of Epidemiology and State Medicine of the Royal Society of Medicine, Dr. Millard, M.O.H. for Leicester, asked:—

"In what community had vaccination and re-vaccination of factually prevented smallpox and smallpox deaths? What justification was there for attempting to force vaccination upon the community?"

Dr. R. W. Jameson, who had been declared at two smallpox hospitals, declared that the statement that post-vaccinal encephalitis did not occur in babies was unreliable, as the ordinary practitioner did not know what a baby died of and certified the cause as "mumps" or "convulsions" when it might be encephalitis.

"In fact, we knew nothing at all about vaccination except it did not usually kill babies at once; we did not know what it did to the children afterwards. The vaccination condition in the case of infants ought to be stated on the death certificate. They did not know the protective value of vaccination, the duration of the protection, or the infectivity of smallpox. Vaccination should not be advocated until something was known about it."

Dr. Major Greenwood, Professor of Statistics, and Chief Statistician at the Ministry of Health, declared that a dreadful amount of nonsense was perpetually talked about vaccination.

"And there was a good deal of evidence that Jenner had been a rogue."

Then, in the "Medical World" for March 29th, 1929, there was an article by Gordon Ward, M.D., entitled "Against Infant Vaccination." This dealt with the seriousness of the risk of encephalitis following vaccination. Dr.

Ward showed that the number of cases of encephalitis after vaccination exceeded the proportion of cases that ought to occur in that section of the populace supposing encephalitis to be generally prevalent. He added:—

"It is true that the Ministry does its best to minimise the risk. But that sort of whitewash does not whiten. Nor are we assured that the cases are few."

Encephalitis manifested only by such anomalous symptoms as transient ocular palsies, rather sleepy influenzas, inexplicable neuritis and ill-defined debilities could hardly be diagnosed as encephalitis.

"Many of these symptoms would not be obvious in an infant and any lasting result would be traced to anything but vaccination. But they occur."

The general practitioner should advise parents—

"that it is no longer thought that the results of vaccination are confined to the local lesion and the resulting immunity. Other results are apparently very rare but may be of a disquieting order."

Thereupon "Infant vaccination will vanish from our practice."

Since that date medical men have repeatedly expressed the view that compulsion should be abolished in this country and in June last the "Lancet" published two articles, one in favour of the abolition of compulsory vaccination and the other against the proposal. Such a publication demonstrates the point to which the anti-vaccination agitation in England has advanced. It would have been unthinkable fifteen, or twenty years ago that a medical journal should publish an article against vaccination.—Yours, etc.,
L. LOAT.

Secretary, National Anti-Vaccination League.

25, Denison House,
296, Vauxhall Bridge Road,
Westminster, London, S.W.1.
October 26, 1934.

JURY AND INADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE

Madras Bar Council's Recommendations

MADRAS. (By Mail).
At a meeting of the Bar Council, Madras, held yesterday the following resolutions were passed:—

"That in view of the conflict between the decision reported in 1930 M.W.N. 249 and the recent Full Bench decision and in view of the decision and the long established practice of the Calcutta High Court which are in consonance with the decision in 1930 M.W.N. 249, the Bar Council is of opinion that it is necessary that Clause 26 of the Letters Patent should be amended so as to make it clear that the expression 'decision' in the clause is used so as to comprehend every case of material misdirection or non-direction and every case of admission of irrelevant or inadmissible evidence and the placing of the same before the jury, whether objected to or not."

In order to afford an effective remedy to the accused in the Presidency towns corresponding to the right which the accused in the mofussil have it is in the opinion of the Bar Council necessary and desirable either that a court of criminal appeal consisting of three or more judges of the High Court should be established on the lines of the Court of Criminal Appeal in England, or that clause 26 of the Letters Patent should be amended on the lines suggested above.

The above resolutions be communicated to the Legislative Department of the Government of India and the Government of Madras.—A.P.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

effective weapon in the hands of the working-class; but it should not be indiscriminately used. When all other avenues of redressing the grievances are closed, the Union will not hesitate to resort to strike. In the meanwhile, in the day-to-day activities of the Union it will avail itself of all the legal avenues which are open to it. We firmly believe that our Union must be organised on purely economic issues. A trade union is, no doubt an organ of class struggle, but it embodies only the economic aspect of it. We fight principally for bread for better conditions of living. We do not need to mix up any political issues with the economic struggle of the working class. We shall outlast any man from the membership of our Union, who talks in seasons and out of season of revolutions and political dictatorship of the working class which is only another name for the dictatorship of unemployed, middle class intellectual, amateurish politicians. Let the working class be organised on the slogan: "We Fight for Bread or We Perish!"

"We Fight For Bread Or We Perish"

SLOGAN OF BOMBAY WORKERS

Mr. P. B. Kanukale, President of the Bombay Girmi Kamgar Union and Mr. G. L. Kandalkar, the Secretary of the Union write:

The workers are passing to-day through a new phase of despondency. The will to live is there, but the will to fight is terribly shaken. They are living to-day under unbearable conditions. What with unemployment and wage-cut, most of them are living half-starved. Besides, there is no solid organisation to defend their rights and fight the ever-increasing onslaughts of the employer upon their daily diminishing standard of living. In the textile industry the trade union movement is virtually broken, resulting in total demoralisation of the working-class.

ORIGIN OF DESPONDENCY.

The origin of this despondency can be traced to two causes. The first is the general world depression, which has hit the workers much more severely than the employing class, and the second is the complete failure of the Textile General Strike, which was launched in Bombay a few months back. In 1928, the textile workers declared a General Strike on the strength of their organisation alone and carried it to a successful termination. In 1929 there followed another General Strike which met with disastrous results. The workers were well-organised. They had sufficient funds; but because of ultra-Left policy of the so-called Communists, who delight in importing politics into every economic struggle of the working class the strike came to be a miserable failure. There were before 1934 lightning strikes, but most of them were abortive failures. The workers were made to feel and rightly that no demand of their would be conceded unless they organised an all-round General Strike in the industry. It was the only weapon in their hands to be used against the employers. If used properly it was, indeed, a very effective weapon which would have compelled the surrender of the millowners. The workers resorted to this weapon with great enthusiasm. Within the first five days of the strike almost all the mills in Bombay were closed. It was a tremendously heroic fight. The workers were fighting not for more concessions, but for their very existence. The workers staked their all and lost.

WHY GENERAL STRIKE FAILED

No strike could be maintained

merely upon the enthusiasm of the workers. It needs sound organisation and funds, both of which were lacking. In spite of these heavy odds, the Strike would have been at least partially successful, if it had been fought under a united and determined leadership; but the leadership consisted of heterogeneous elements with varying shades of ideological outlook. The difference in ideology affected their tactical approach. The gravest blunder that some of the Extremist leaders committed was to mix up a very rabid type of politics with the economic issue, on which the working class was fighting. The mistakes of 1929 were repeated with the same disastrous consequences. If the strike were fought on a purely economic issue, there would be no excuse for the Government to step and interfere. It is alright as slogan to shout that the Indian capitalists are the junior partners of British Imperialists; but, in actual practice, the interests of Indian capitalism do not always coincide with the interests of British Imperialism, and this occasional cleavage could be exploited by wise leadership for the benefit of the working class, which the Extremist leaders refused to do. Under the frenzy of revolutionary fervour they believed that every strike is a precursor of a political revolution. The Communist leaders have a regular mania for politicising every economic struggle of the workers. This stupid and short-sighted policy resulted not in heightening the political consciousness of the workers but in a total break-up of their powers of resistance. To-day the working-class is lying prostrate with exhaustion, which is unparalleled in the history of the trade union movement. No organised effort can be made at least for some time to come to fight even for a living wage. The politically-minded Labour leaders have gone home to take their ill-deserved rest after putting the blame for the failure of the strike upon the shoulders of the genuine leaders of the working class. But our lot is bound up with the workers, and we cannot afford to sit idle. We must again draw together the scattered elements and build up a strong trade union movement. STRIKE, THE ONLY WEAPON.

The Bombay Girmi Kamgar Union is the only real Union of the textile workers. This Union believes that strike is the only

(Continued Column in 5).

ROUND THE WORLD!

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS have pleasure in announcing that they will operate another World Tour leaving Bombay on February 25th, 1935, visiting Ceylon, the Strait Settlements, China, Japan, Hawaii and the United States, arriving in London in time for the "JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS"

of H. M. King George V. After witnessing the celebrations the party will make an extensive tour of Europe and return to Bombay on July 8th.

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Scheme To Perpetuate Imperialist Rule

Labour Condemns J. P. C. Report As Reactionary And Retrograde

That the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms was retrograde and reactionary and an attempt to perpetuate the rule of British Imperialism in India, that it was the sovereign right of the Indian people to lay down any constitution for India and that the British Parliament had no right to do so, was the view expressed by the labour leaders, who spoke at a meeting held under the auspices of the Independence of India League on the Chaurpati sands on Sunday evening.

At the same meeting, it was announced that, with a view to use the Corporation as a platform for the Working Class struggle, two of the labour leaders would contest the coming Municipal elections.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar presided. In the course of his speech, Mr. Nimbkar referred to the idea of the Constituent Assembly propounded by the Congress leaders and said that the Constituent Assembly called on the basis laid down by Mr. Satyamurti, would not be representative of the working classes and the peasantry. The speaker held that such a Constituent Assembly would be representative of only the capitalist elements in the country. He also condemned the J.P.C. Report as retrograde. He was of the view that the only Constitution that would be acceptable to Indians would be the one decided by a Constituent Assembly which should be called after the achievement of Independence.

RETROGRADE AND RE-ACTIONARY

Mr. Vaman Kulkarni speaking next gave a detailed history of the Constitutional struggle put up by the Swarajists in the Assembly for the calling of a R.T.C. and said that the ultimate outcome of that demand was the J.P.C. Report. He condemned the Report as retrograde and reactionary and held that even the little power that was accorded to the Indians would go to the Indian capitalists who would help to further the cause of British Imperialism in India.

RIGHT OF PEOPLE

Mr. V. B. Karnik, moved the following resolution:—
“This meeting condemns the Constitutional Scheme outlined in the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee as retrograde and reactionary and as an attempt to perpetuate the rule of British Imperialism in India and while denying the right of the British Parliament to lay down any constitution for India and asserting that it is the sovereign right of the Indian people and Indian People alone, resolves to carry on intensive anti-imperialist struggle for the attainment of Complete National Independence and for the election of a Constituent Assembly representing the masses of India for the assertion of the right of self-determination.”

NO BENEFIT TO WORKERS

In the course of his speech the mover of the resolution said that besides the political parties in Britain, several Indians also believed that the proposed Constitution meant transference of power from the British to Indian hands. The speaker held that it was quite wrong. On the contrary, the Report was taking away even the little power that the Indians had. Even granting that some power was going to be transferred to the Indian hands, then it was not going to benefit the workers and peasants in any way.

That little power would result in the installation of a “Brown bureaucracy”.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Referring to the idea of the Constituent Assembly, the speaker was of the opinion that the Constituent Assembly which was proposed to be called by the Congress was simply an eye-wash. Such a Constituent Assembly would never be helpful either to the workers or the peasants, as such a Constituent Assembly would be dominated by the capitalists. The only Constituent Assembly that could decide the future Constitution of India would be the one called by those who agitate and fought for attaining political power.

Some of the mill workers who addressed the meeting severely criticised the Congress policy.

MAIN QUESTION

Mr. Madan Setty said that the main question that agitated the minds of the workers was their present deplorable condition. The freedom that they wanted was not the sort of freedom that either a Mody or a Jinnah or a

Mooneje were asking for. They wanted enough food. They wanted enough clothing and proper accommodation to live. They wanted less hours of work. All this cannot be got unless Capitalism is fought tooth and nail. After two other speakers, the resolution was put to vote and carried.

Mr. Kondviker, announced that Mr. R. S. Nimbkar and Mr. V. B. Karnik, the labour leaders, had decided to contest the forthcoming Municipal elections from the “D” and “F” Wards respectively. The speaker narrated in detail as to how the presence of the labour representatives in the Corporation would help the workers and asked the voters to support the two candidates.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar in his concluding remarks said that the only effective method, by which the report of the J.P.C. could be rejected and thrown out would be the united and concerted action of the working class and the peasantry.

“A PRODUCT OF TORY MIND”

COLOMBO, Nov. 24.
“The Joint Select Committee's Report underlines the intentions of a Government which is fully alive to the fact that India is still Great Britain's most profitable estate.” Thus comments the “Ceylon Daily News”, in a leader on the India Report.

“The Joint Committee's report”, the paper continues, “is essentially a product of the Conservative mind. The creation of Upper Chambers for Bombay and Madras is not surprising. The report, however, is charged with a degree of suspicion and caution that seemed scarcely possible when the Round Table Conference were engaged in discussing a future constitution for India.”

“It is fortunate that India's reply to this reactionary move has already been delivered, and the Congress representatives in the new Legislative Assembly, even though they are a minority will be in a position to tell the world what India thinks of the proposed Constitution.—United Press.

WHAT BI-CAMERAL LEGISLATURE MEANS

Madras Faced With Need Of New Parliament House

MADRAS, Nov. 24.
In view of the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms for the establishment of a bicameral legislature for Madras the question of the provision of a new Parliament House will be taken up shortly by the departments concerned.

The present Council being considered to be too inadequate to accommodate the proposed Provincial Assembly of 215 members, estimates were prepared for enlarging the Chamber and for making the necessary adjustments in the building, so as to provide for lobbies, rooms for leaders of parties, whips and so on.

But the need has arisen for housing an Upper Chamber as well and it will probably make the construction of a new Parliament House imperative. And the desirability of transferring the Secretariat to the Government House and also of erecting a new building in Government House Compound, big enough to accommodate both the Legislative Assembly and the Council, may be considered by the Government.—United Press.

CHALLENGE TO NATIONAL SELF-RESPECT

Sardar Mangal Singh Indicts J. P. C. Report

LAHORE, Nov. 23.
“To the Sikhs particularly, I would most emphatically appeal to close up their ranks at this juncture and rally round the standard of the Khalsa Darbar and the Shiromani Akali Dal to resist the attempt to force upon our unwilling people the iniquitous communal decision,” said Sardar Mangal Singh of the Akali Dal who has been recently elected to the Legislative Assembly, in a statement to the press on the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report.

Sardarji continued:—“The Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee reproduces all the objectionable features of the constitutional scheme outlined in the White Paper which have been severely condemned by all shades of political opinion in the country as most retrograde and reactionary. The heads of Governments have been vested with dictatorial powers. The ‘reservations,’ ‘special responsibilities’ and ‘safeguards’ have been further widened and stiffened in every direction. The report does not show a single touch of improvement on the White Paper scheme. In fact the Parliamentary Committee seem to have made no effort to meet even the most modest demands of the Joint Memorandum submitted by the British Indian Delegation.”

“The retention intact of the Premier's Communal Award in spite of the vigorous, intensive and persistent agitation carried on against it by the Sikh community has completely shattered the last lingering hope of some of our moderate friends in the British sense of justice. Considered from whatever point of view the Report is a challenge to our national self-respect and I hope all elected members of the Assembly would unite in rejecting this constitutional scheme including the Communal Award.”—United Press.

J. P. C. AND MADRAS

Temporary Post In Finance Department Created

MADRAS, Nov. 24.
A temporary post of Assistant Secretary in the Finance Department has been created by the Government to cope with the work in connection with the examination of the financial implications of the proposals of the Joint Select Committee on Indian Reforms in so far as they relate to Madras. The appointment will take effect from next week.—United Press.

GREAT EMPIRES AND LITTLE MINDS GO ILL TOGETHER.

The report of the Joint Select Committee appointed by the British Parliament to consider the proposals contained in the White Paper on Indian Reforms comes up to the expectations raised in the minds of Indians by the worst prognostications of those fond of fore-casting or others like Sir Chimanlal Setalvad who were closely in touch with British politicians.

To call it profoundly disappointing would be the minimum that we could possibly say of the laborious results of a protracted, expensive and most searching inquiry of recent times in the history of constitutional political growth of India.

When the moderate opinion in India has so strongly felt in regard to these proposals it is needless to emphasize that the Indian National Congress has unceremoniously and without wasting its energy in arguments and discussions rejected the White Paper and the J. S. Committee's report, which it believes, does not even concede the minimum demands of India and takes India a step backward.

The Governor-General is to be in possession of powers which an Indian prince would envy, the central legislature is to be bicameral and is to have indirect election to the popular Chamber. Democracy in reality is to be transferred from the provinces to the pivot of the federation and the special responsibility of the Viceroy covers every thing under the sun.

As regards the real possibility of Indian federation there is ample room for doubt and hesitation. Half of the rulers of the States must signify their willingness to enter the federation and there will be no compulsion on the states to do so.

An alternative draft report submitted by Major Atlee and three other Labour members of the British Parliament who differ from the main recommendations of the J. S. Committee, is sufficient to condemn the reactionary character of the majority report.

George Lansbury has during the debate on the King's address pointed out that the Indian qu-

J. P. C. Scheme Gives India Impotent Legislatures

RAMDAS PANTULU'S SCATHING ANALYSIS

MADROS, (By Mail).
“In my opinion the country must unequivocally condemn the Report as a most reactionary document which is opposed to the interests of India,” declared Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu, interviewed by the “United Press” on the J. P. C. Report.

“The general impression” continued Mr. Pantulu, “that the Report will be far more reactionary than the White Paper has proved to be correct. I don't think that any political party in India can accept it as a reasonable solution of the Indian Constitutional problem. It is, somewhat unfortunate that the Committee should start their Report with the assertion that those who entertained the aspiration for substantial political advance in India ‘constitute a small fraction of the population.’ This statement shows how little the Committee know of the public opinion in India.”

OUT OF DATE.

“The electorates created by the Montford Reforms for the Central Legislatures has simply demolished this assumption and the Report must be considered to be out of date by reason of the results of the recent elections to the Assembly alone, not to speak of the other reasons. The further statement that future advance will be in exact proportion as Indians show themselves their capacity to take and exercise responsibility involves a claim on the part of the British Parliament to constitute themselves the sole judges of such capacities on the part of the Indians and there is a claim which neither a National India nor any political party with any idea of self-respect can accept.”

INDIRECT ELECTIONS.

“One of the most reactionary departures from the White Paper is the recommendation of indirect election even to the popular Chamber of the Central and Federal Legislature. The reasons given for it are not only unconvincing, but are fraught with grave danger to all constitutional problems. There is an expert statement to the effect that indirect election is recommended so as not to ‘commit India to a system which logically leads to adult suffrage.’ The Indian National Congress stands for adult suffrage and India is already committed to it. It is a futile assumption to make that any recommendation of the Committee will commit or not commit India to adult suffrage. Again the proposals that the Hindu, Sikh and Mahomedan seats in the Federal House or the Assembly should be filled by representatives of those communi-

ties in the Provincial Assembly will perpetuate communalism and communal electorate even in the Legislatures after they are constituted. Indians may well be pardoned if they question the ‘bona fides’ of the recommendations, however well-intentioned the Committee may be in making it.”

SECOND CHAMBERS.

“The recommendations of the Second Chamber for the five major provinces in India including Madras and Bombay and the composition of those Chambers virtually destroy the recommendations of the value of Provincial Autonomy. The Provincial Assembly is rendered impotent by the imposition of the Provincial Legislative Council over it.”

COMMERCIAL DISCRIMINATION.

“In regard to commercial discrimination the White Paper proposals were reactionary and fettered the freedom of the Indian Executive and Indian Legislatures. The Report virtually makes the Indian Legislatures, Provincial and Federal, absolutely impotent to safeguard or develop Indian industries, trade and commerce. A comprehensive safeguard for the ‘Prevention of measures, legislative or administrative, which would subject British goods imported into India from the United Kingdom to discriminatory and penal treatment is added by the Committee as a special responsibility of the Governor General.”

RESERVE BANK AND VICEROY.

“Not content with the White Paper proposals to make the Governor-General at his discretion the sole authority to allow or refuse legislation to amend the Reserve Bank Act in regard to the power of the Bank in relation to Currency and Exchange, the Committee imposes that restriction in regard to any amendment of the Reserve Bank Act including its constitution. This is a most serious restriction on the Federal Legislature and makes the Finance Minister in the Central Government a figure-head.”

INJUSTICE TO ANDHRAS.

“The constitution of Orissa Province,” concluded Mr. Pantulu, “is desirable, but the inclusion of portions of Japur and Parakimidi in it is opposed to the just and true principle of constituting linguistic provinces and a great deal of injustice is done to Andhras.”—United Press.

MICROSCOPIC ADVANCE

Madras Papers On J. P. C. Report

MADRAS (By Mail).

The “Swadesamitran” writes:—
“The proposals put forward by the J.P.C. Report constitute the greatest disappointment of the country in Indo-British politics. A great opportunity was provided not for India but for Britain to make the relations subsisting between them, one of honourable and self-respecting partnership. But the purpose of constitutional reform has been entirely misconceived, and what little is given, is given in a grudging measure and even that is so enveloped in a maze of safeguards and reservations that it requires a microscope to discover the points of advance.”

ALL PROMISES NEGATIVED.

The “Andhra Patrika” writes:—
“The White Paper has come out in black colours. It is most insulting to the growing awakening in the country and the desire for Swaraj expressed in the recent elections to the Assembly. In the name of efficiency, more powers are given to the Governors and an amless scheme of Federation is prepared. The well-being of the Empire and the good-will and promises and declarations are all answered in the negative.”—A. P.

estion transcended everything else in the life of British Commonwealth. Indeed, as Burke has remarked in connection with the American Colonies, Great Empires and little minds go ill together.

EXTREMELY REACTIONARY

Burman M. L. C. Condemns J. P. C. Report

RANGOON, Nov. 23.

Mr. Jenangir Munshi, M. L. A., the Mayor, prefers to reserve his discretion in regard to the expression of his views on the Joint Select Committee's report until he has studied the recommendations fully.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram, who is at present investigating the Indian question in Burma ‘vis a vis’ separation, strongly criticises the report regarding the Indians in Mr. Ganga Singh, M. L. C., President of the Burma Provincial Congress Committee observes that with regard to Indians in Burma, with their varied and vast interests, the Joint Select Committee has not missed to give them the proverbial step-fatherly treatment by conceding the discriminatory proposals to restrict their right of entry in a separated Burma and ignoring their claims in every sphere of life.

The report in general in connection with India and particularly with regard to Burma, is extremely reactionary.—A. P.

NOT WHOLLY ACCEPTABLE

Dr. Varada Rajulu On Amending Reform Proposals

MADRAS, (By Mail).

Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu, Editor, “Tamil Nadu”, has issued the following statement on the report of the Joint Select Committee,

“The recommendations are not



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Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report Condemned

A public meeting under the auspices of the Lal Baita Press Kamgar Union was held on the Chowpatty Sands on Sunday evening when Mr. Dhole presided. Mr. Dhole in his speech condemned the report wholesale saying that the apparent provincial autonomy was a mere farce, when all power rested in the Governor who could do as he liked. He said that the workers alone were competent to bring about Indian Independence and the liberation of the working class and peasantry; Mr. Joglekar moved resolution which stated, among other things, that the scheme of an Indian Federation outlined in the J. P. C. report was out and out re-actionary and antagonistic to the interest of the Indian people and India Independent.

Messrs. Mirajkar and Birodkar also spoke.

IN THE LAW COURTS

(Continued from Page 6.)
ate a two-way mind to which both prosecutor and defendant had access until the close of the case. To the truly just man, to see justice sullied was to receive a hurt, and the ideal magistrate would “feel a stain on justice as though it were a wound.”

GUJARAT STATES' PEOPLES CONFERENCE

Reception Committee To Meet On Dec. 2

The Secretaries, Gujarat States' Peoples Conference, Ahmedabad, write:—
The first meeting of the Reception Committee of the Gujarat States' People Conference will be held at Ahmedabad on Sunday (2nd December).

Problems of the States' People, such as the condition of the peasants, the general poverty and the want of adequate measures by the Government will come before the Conference.

The Conference will also express its opinion on the reactionary proposals of the Joint Parliamentary Committee designed to perpetuate the exploitation of the States' people.
The Conference is expected to lead the States' peoples towards better organisation and to voice their demands emphatically.

PROTECTION TO WOOLLEN INDUSTRY

U. P. Merchants Chamber's Memorandum To Tariff Board

CAWNPORE, Nov. 22.
The United Provinces Merchants' Chamber, in the course of a memorandum to the Tariff Board regarding protection to the woollen industry states that any raising of the duty on yarn will adversely affect the interests of the manual workers as also of small mill concerns. In the opinion of the council the woollen industry in India would be greatly handicapped if the spinning branch remained undeveloped. Further there was clear evidence that both on worsted yarn and knitting yarn Japan had been gaining much ground in the Indian market.

The Council holds that the duty on non-British yarn should be raised to 35 per cent leaving the duty on British yarn at 20 per cent as at present. Turning to piecegoods, hosiery, shawl rugs and carpets, the council feel that the duty on British goods must at least be raised to 30 per cent—and on non-British goods to nothing less than 50 per cent ad-valorem.

In shawls Germany is the greatest competitor, although there has been a slight slackening of imports during the last twelve months. In floor carpets, Belgian imports are a danger to the Indian industry. It would thus appear that the enhancement of the duty to 50 per cent on non-British goods is perfectly justified. The additional 15 per cent will only bring the woollen textile on a par with the protected cotton textiles.—United Press.

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Katori Maru	10000	6 Dec.	13 Dec.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Tatsuta Maru	17000	12 Dec.	19 Dec.
Asama Maru	17000	9 Jan.	16 Jan.

ROBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Hikawa Maru	11000	13 Dec.	20 Dec.
Hiye Maru	11000	26 Dec.	2 Jan.

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PARISIS FORCED TO FOLLOW ON

(Continued from page 1.)

led on the board. Nazir Ali's score reaching 170.

Muslims' 300

Havewalla was brought on in place at Vajifdar at the Gymkhana end and Nazir Ali sent up the third century for his side by a single after sixty minutes' play. Nazir lifted Havewalla to the Gymkhana screen, but a boundary was saved. This brought Nazir's score to 160.

Nazir's Sparking Hitting

Nazir treated the crowd to some sparking cricket at this stage hitting out freely, as if he had not a care in the world and brought his score to 190. A feature of his innings was the well-timed manner in which he crossed over with a short single to face the bowling. Heptulla being ready to help him in this so as to enable Nazir who was well set to beat his brother Wazir's record of 197.

Jamshedji relieved Palla at the Bori Bunder end and Nazir by placing him through the gully for 4 reached 197 thus equalling his brother's Indian record established in 1924.

Nazir's Career Ends

This habit of short stealing runs brought about the end of Nazir's brilliant innings. Heptulla put away "Jamsu" to silly leg and Nazir ran across but Heptulla planted himself at his end. First the balls were knocked off at Heptulla's end and then at the other end. There seemed to be some doubt as to who was out. And the umpires gave the verdict against Nazir. (321-9-197).

Nazir received a tremendous reception when he returned to the Pavilion. Several muslims ran out and garlanded him. The Ali brothers thus hold the record for scoring the highest runs in quadrangular matches. Nazir's innings included 19 fours, 1 five and 1 six.

Mohamed Nissar joined Heptulla and the field spread out along the boundary when the Camera-like figure faced the bowling.

Meherhomji Injured

Meherhomji was injured by a hot return from a fielder and retired with a nasty cut on his eyebrow.

Mohamed Nissar opened his account with a brace off Jamshedji.

The Parsi captain again took charge of the attack from Havewalla. 330 was signalled when Nissar sneaked a short run.

Nissar opened his shoulders and drove Jamshedji to the boundary for 4 and missed the next ball which nestled in Vajifdar's hands. The Muslim Innings ended at 12-25 p. m. for 334.

PARSI INNINGS

At 12-40 the Mahomedans led by Wazir Ali entered the field. F. E. Kapadia and J. H. Wadia opened the Parsi Innings. Mahomed Nissar opened the attack to Kapadia and sent down a maiden over.

From Gymkhana end Nazir Ali bowled to Wadia and off his fifth ball the first run for the side was scored. Nissar's trundlers were rising badly and Fali in attempting to turn them to the leg was twice struck on the thigh. A neat glide to leg off Nissar by Kapadia registered the first boundary of the Innings. Wadia facing Nazir then hit him to the leg and a boundary was saved.

The teams adjourned for lunch when the score stood at 9.

Play After Lunch

Fali Kapadia played on to his wicket when Nissar sent down his third express delivery on resumption after lunch (10-1-4).

Nissar obtained his second victim soon after, Palla being smartly caught in the slips by Mushtaque Ali for a duck (10-2-0). This initial success caused intense rejoicing in the Muslim camp and gloom in the Parsi tent.

Marshall filled the gap and with Wadia played out the over.

Unlike the Muslims who began increasing their lead after lunch yesterday, the Parsi batsmen were content with singles and were more concerned with keeping their end. Marshall hit Nazir to the leg boundary for 4 and brought 20 on the board.

The first change in the Muslim attack was effected when the score stood at 24. Mushtaque Ali relieving Nazir Ali.

Baga Jilani In Form.

The scoring was very slow, 30 being signalled after 60 minutes' play. Baga Jilani the Lahore bowler relieved Nissar at the Bori Bunder end. Marshall survived two confident appeals for l.b.w., one from Mohamed Nissar and the other from Baga Jilani but was unlucky the third time when he was given out on an appeal by Baga Jilani for l.b.w. He was never confident from the time he came into the crease and was 50 minutes at the wickets gathering 10 runs. (30-3-10).

S. H. M. Colah now came in

to partner Wadia and after a glide to leg for two, skied the ball into the hands of Kadri at cover off Baga Jilani (36-4-2).

The Parsi skipper filled the gap when the game had assumed a gloomy outlook for the Parsis, for a follow on now seemed almost certain unless things improved.

Smart Fielding.

Soon after Vajifdar joined Wadia, Nazir Ali at silly point brought off a smart catch falling full length in attempt to dismiss Wadia off Mushtaque Ali. Wadia played a useful innings for his side scoring 23 which included two 4's (44-5-23).

Havewalla, the Parsi left hander, partnered Vajifdar, who was seen offering counsel to the youngster in view of the serious turn the game had assumed. But after 5 runs were added to the score Vajifdar snicked a rising one from Mushtaque Ali and Nissar at short slip brought off one of the best catches of the match (49-6-8).

Nagarvala joined Havewalla and very nearly suffered the same fate, but the ball fell just short of Nissar. A bye then helped to signal 50 for the Parsis. Facing Baga Jilani Nagarvala coked the ball into the hands of Wazir Ali and was out for 3 (54-7-3).

Havewalla Hits Out

Meherhomji, with his head bandaged joined Havewalla. Havewalla lifted Mushtaque Ali to the screen at the Gymkhana end and followed it up by another in the same direction for 4, bringing 60 on the board. He was loudly cheered by the supporters of the Parsis. Havewalla was inclined to hit out when facing Baga Jilani but snicked a fast one straight into the hands of Nissar at short slip and was out for 10. The Muslim fast bowler was fielding brilliantly and dismissed two batsmen in fine style.

Parsi Tail Wags.

Jamshedji came out to the accompaniment of loud cheers from the crowd and joined Meherhomji at the wickets. Mohamed Nissar took charge of the leather from Mushtaque Ali, and sent down some extra fast ones from the Gymkhana end to the Parsi gooley bowler, who did not seem to relish them, one whizzing past his bat like a bullet from a machine gun.

Meherhomji, glided Baga Jilani to leg for 4 and Jamshedji heaped to bring the score to 70 with a single. Mushtaque Ali was again brought on at the Gymkhana end in place of Nissar.

Another change in the bowling was now effected. M. E. Sheikh, taking charge of the leather from Mushtaque Ali at the Gymkhana end. His first ball was hit for a boundary by Meherhomji past mid-off, and the score board signalled 80 at 3-50 p.m.

Score at tea time 84 for 8 wickets.

Meherhomji Caught

Nissar was brought on in place of Baga Jilani at the Bori Bunder end when the score stood at 84, and another quick change in the attack was effected at the Gymkhana end, Nazir Ali taking over from Sheikh, but the Parsi tail continued to wag. "Jamsu" who was cautious from the start suddenly threw discretion to the winds and scored a single. Meherhomji was smartly caught by Mushtaque Ali off Nazir Ali's next delivery. Meherhomji played bright cricket during a short spell and scored 21 for his side. (87-9-21).

The team then adjourned for tea.

Play After Tea.

When play was resumed Baga Jilani opened the attack to Jamshedji, who played the over out. Crossing over the Parsi left hander square cut Nazir Ali for 4 and followed it up with a single to leg. Ninety was then signalled on the Board. Patel who took the place of Meherhomji, sent Nazir to the ropes for another four. By steady play the pair raised the total to 100 amidst loud cheers from the Parsi tent.

Mohamed Nissar was entrusted with the attack from the Bori Bunder end. Jamshedji put him away for a single but Patel was clean bowled with the next one of Nissar.

The Parsi Innings terminated at 4-35 for 101. Jamshedji unbeaten with 11.

PARSIS 2nd INNINGS

With a lead of 233 runs the Muslims enforced the follow-on as was expected and Jamshedji with Jal Wadia opened the second innings for the Parsis.

Wadia got 3 runs off Mohamed Nissar who opened the attack from Bori Bunder end, and Jamshedji kept up his end against the bowling of Nazir Ali. In the second over of Nissar, Wadia coked the ball into the hands of Fali Ahmed at silly leg and was out for 3. (5-1-3).

Kapadia came in and played the over out. After 20 minutes'

DERIVING KNOWLEDGE FROM TRAVEL

Party Of English School Girls In Ceylon

COLOMBO, Nov. 24.

With the object of giving them in the closing years of their school-life the wider knowledge which came from travel, a party of English school-girls has arrived in the island, having already visited Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

The party which consists of 25, drawn from 16 different schools, is under the care of Miss Thompson. She has also taken two hockey teams to Australia and South Africa.

Another object of the tour is to introduce them to the life of the two Dominions. The girls described their tour as an unforgettable adventure. The education they received was greater than that given them by lectures, authors or painters. In Australia the girls had the opportunity of witnessing the Melbourne Centenary celebrations.—United Press.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE TO CONFER

Proceedings Will Be Confidential

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25.

Sir Charles Cunningham, Inspector-General of Police, Madras, who will preside over the Conference of Inspectors-General of Police of various provinces, which commences to-morrow, arrived here this morning.

Lord Willingdon, the Viceroy, will open the Conference at the Viceroy's House, and thereafter the Conference will meet in one of the Committee rooms of the Secretariat.

The Conference is expected to last two days. Almost all Inspectors-General of Police are attending the Conference, whose proceedings will be confidential.

—A. P.

play the first ten was signalled on the board. Jamshedji got a nasty knock from a rising one of Nazir Ali and was seen touching the spot. Kapadia turned Nissar to the leg boundary for four and followed it up with a single.

A change in the bowling was effected at this stage. Mushtaque Ali was taking charge of the leather from Nazir Ali.

Jamshedji caused much amusement when he virtually threw his bat at an express delivery from Nissar which very nearly hit him on the leg. The very next ball shattered the wickets of Jamshedji, who had helped the Parsi tail to wag and played a useful innings for his side. (16-2-2).

The team had lost two wickets for 16 when stumps were drawn for the day.

The following are the scores:—

MUSLIMS—1ST INNINGS.

Dilawar Hussain c Meherhomji, b Vajifdar 11

S. M. Kadri c Meherhomji, b Patel 3

Mushtaque Ali c Meherhomji, b Vajifdar 2

Wazir Ali (Capt.) b Havewalla 34

Fali Ahmed b Palla 1

B. Jilani c Patel, b Vajifdar 7

A. Baporia c Meherhomji, b Marshall 12

M. E. Shaikh c Meherhomji, b Vajifdar 23

S. Heptulla (not out) G. 197

Nazir Ali (run out) 1

M. Nissar c Vajifdar b Jamshedji 26

Extras 334

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Patel 24 8 48 1

Vajifdar 34 12 61 4

Palla 27 5 65 1

Havewalla 11 2 52 1

Jamshedji 9 0 26 1

Marshall 5

No Balls: 5

Leg Byes: 6

Byes: 15

PARSI (First Innings)

F. E. Kapadia b Nissar 4

N. D. Marshall l.b.w. b B. Jilani 10

P. E. Palla c Mushtaque Ali b Nissar 0

J. H. Wadia c N. Ali b Mushtaque Ali 23

S. H. M. Colah c Kadri b B. Jilani 2

D. H. Havewalla c Nissar b B. Jilani 10

H. Vajifdar c Nissar b Mushtaque Ali 8

N. D. Nagarvala c Wazir Ali b B. Jilani 3

Meherhomji c Mushtaque Ali b N. Ali 21

Jamshedji (not out) 11

Fati b Nissar 5

Extras 4

Total 101

BOWLING ANALYSIS

O. M. R. W.

Nissar 12 3 3 14 3

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Nazir Ali	10	3	25	1
B. Jilani	12	3	30	4
Mushtaque	11	3	24	2
Sheikh	1	0	4	0

PARSI (Second Innings)

J. H. Wadia c Fali Ahmed	3
b Nissar	2
Jamshedji b Nissar	3
F. Kapadia batting	9
Extras	2
Total (for 2 wks.)	16

QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENT

European Team Selected

The European team for the Quadrangular Cricket tournament will consist of the following:—

N. Mackinnon (Captain).
R. J. O. Meyer.
P. N. Miller.
L. H. Gilbert.
K. Horton.
G. A. Rimbault.
F. Warner.
R. C. Summer-Hayes.
K. King.
R. C. Mushet and Private Beavers.

RESERVES:

R. G. Hopkins.
H. W. Horton and W. H. Cummins.

Nankana Celebrates Nanak's Birthday

SHEIKHUPURA. (By Mail).

Nearly a lakh of followers and admirers of Sikhism from all over the Punjab and from other parts of India assembled on the night of the 21st in the spacious compounds of Gurudwara Janmasthan of Talwandi now known as Nankana Sahib to celebrate the 466th birthday of Guru Nanak Dev, the founder of Sikhism.

The fair which is known as "Tukri Fair" is one of the greatest religious fairs of the Punjab and is held on a scale similar to that of the St. Xavier's fair of Nova Goa and the Kumbh Mela of Prayag.

OTHER CONFERENCES

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ous Diwans and conferences were held during the week preceding the fair. A district political diwan had also been announced.

Agricultural veterinary and educational departments had arranged exhibitions which attracted large crowds.—A.P.

Society First And Religion Next

PLEA FOR SECULAR RIGHTS OF WOMEN

Mr. Patkar Urges Appointment Of Enquiry Committee

Mr. S. S. Patkar, presiding over the public meeting held at the Blavatsky Lodge on Saturday, under the auspices of the Bombay Women's Association to observe the All-India Women's Day, held that the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry into the plight of Indian Women was urgently required. Mr. Patkar said:—

"At the half-yearly meeting of the Standing Committee of the All-India Women's Conference at Indore held in July 1934, it was decided that an 'All-India Day' should be fixed on Saturday the 24th November 1934, to hold public meetings in all the constituencies and sub-constituencies of the All-India Women's Conference, to give wide publicity throughout India to the demand for the removal of legal disabilities of women, and the necessity of appointing an All-India Commission to inquire into this matter.

In pursuance of the said resolution, this meeting is held under the auspices of the Bombay Women's Association and Committee on Educational and Social Reform connected with the All-India Women's Conference.

It appears that Hindu women labour under more extensive disabilities than their sisters of the Moslem, Parsi or Christian faiths.

The chief communities of India are (1) Hindu, (2) the Mahomedan, (3) the Buddhist, (4) the Jain, (5) the Sikh, (6) the Christian, (7) the Parsi and (8) group of other tribal and other communities. The Hindu community tops the list in point of number, being 68 per cent of the total population, the Mahomedan ranks next being 22 per cent, the Buddhist 3 per cent, the Christian slightly more than 1 1/2 per cent, the Sikh 1 per cent, the tribal communities 2 1/2 per cent, the Jain the Parsi and the Jew

cent. The Hindu, Mahomedan, Buddhist communities are governed by their respective personal laws. The Parsis and the Christians are governed by the Indian Succession Act XXXIX of 1925 as regards succession and inheritance. But as regards marriage and divorce Parses are governed by the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act XV of 1865, while the Christians are governed by the Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872 and the Divorce Act IV of 1869. The tribal communities are governed by their respective customs and usages. The ordinary Hindu Law applies to Jains and Sikhs in the absence of any special custom or usage varying that law.

PRIVILEGES OF PARSI

The Parsi and Christian laws regarding marriage and divorce are somewhat similar. Under these laws bigamy is penalised, a woman has the right to divorce her husband. A Parsi wife can sue for a decree of nullity of marriage on the ground of lunacy or unsoundness of mind existing at the time of marriage and continuing to the date of the suit, and also on the ground of impossibility of consummation of marriage from natural causes. She can sue for dissolution in case of the absence of the husband for seven years. She can sue for dissolution and divorce on the ground of adultery or bigamy by the husband, or adultery coupled with cruelty or desertion for two years or more. She can also sue for judicial separation on the ground of cruelty or personal violence or on the ground of the husband bringing a prostitute openly in the house. The Parsis have their special Courts to decide matrimonial differences, the delegates being all Parsis. Child marriage is extinct among the Parsis. As regards inheritance where a Parsi dies leaving a widow and children, the property shall be divided among the widow and children, so that the share of each son shall be double the share of the widow and that her share shall be double the share of each daughter. Thus a Parsi wife inherits half the share of her son and a daughter one fourth of the brother's share in the intestate property of her father. A Parsi sister also inherits

part of her brother's property along with other brothers in case the deceased brother dies intestate and childless even though he leaves a widow. In the latter event, the childless widow gets half her husband's property. There is no joint family system among the Parsis. Generally a Parsi makes provision by his will for his widow and daughters.

THE CHRISTIANS

The Christian wife enjoys similar benefits under the law except the Roman Catholics who do not recognize divorce under any circumstances either for men or women. If Christian husband leaves lineal descendants one third of his property goes to his widow and the remaining two thirds is divided among his children. The daughter gets a share equal to that of the son. If the daughter is the only child she gets the whole property. So also in the mother's property she along with her brother takes two thirds of the mother's property, remaining one-third devolves upon the husband. If the husband does not survive, the whole property is divided equally between the children. A widow is entitled to a definite one-third share in the estate of her husband if he has left any lineal descendant. The share is increased to half when there are no lineal descendants but only kindred who get the other half. But if the value of the property is less than one thousand rupees, the whole belongs to the widow. If the husband has left neither any lineal descendant nor any kindred the widow takes the whole of the property of her husband. With regard to marriage rights she enjoys rights similar to the Parsi wife even as regards divorce except the Roman Catholics who like Hindus look upon marriage as a sacrament and regard the marriage tie as indissoluble.

AMONG THE MUSLIMS

The estate of an intestate Mahomedan devolves immediately upon his heirs in specified shares. The widow takes a share to the

two or more daughters to the extent of 1/2 or when there are deceased left no son. If there is a son, she takes as a residuary along with the son after satisfying the shares of legal sharers, the son getting double the share of a daughter. A widow gets 1/4th share in the property of her husband which is liable to be reduced to 1/8th if there is a child or a child of a son now living. The Khojas and Cutchi Memons are governed in matters of succession and inheritance by the Hindu Law on the ground of custom observed by them even after their conversion to Mahomedanism. Similarly Moslem Girasias of Broach, the Sunni Borahs of Gujarat, the Halal Memons of Porbander, in Kathiawar but not in Bombay are governed by the Hindu Law of inheritance and succession though they profess the Mahomedan religion. The Cutchi Memons can get themselves and their children governed by Mahomedan law by securing the benefit of Cutchi Memons Act XLVI of 1920 amended by Act XXXIV of 1923. Under the Mahomedan law the females inherit along with males of the same degree or of a lower degree though they get a smaller share, but the Mahomedan females acquire an absolute interest in the property inherited by them. A Mahomedan husband has an unrestricted right of divorce at his sweet will and caprice by uttering the word "Talak" three times, but the wife can get dissolution of the marriage tie by two modes either by (1) obtaining a decree on the ground that the husband is impotent or has charged her with adultery and denied the paternity of the child, (2) with the consent of her husband.

PLIGHT OF HINDU WOMEN

In a joint Hindu family a widow is not entitled to any share but is only entitled to maintenance. A daughter is only entitled to have her marriage expenses defrayed out of the joint family estate. The females have no right to property in a joint Hindu family but are entitled to maintenance. In the case of a Hindu who has separated from the joint family or who is the sole surviving member of the

joint family, the widow inherits the property in the absence of a son, grandson or great grandson. But she takes a widow's limited estate and does not take an absolute estate, and that after her death the inheritance is to be traced to her husband. The daughter takes the estate after the widow. In the Bombay Presidency she takes an absolute estate but in other provinces of India she takes a limited estate i.e. she cannot deal with the property except for a necessary purpose. The sister is lower down in the list of heirs in the Bombay Presidency i.e. she takes after the grandmother and before the grand-father and takes an absolute estate but in other provinces she takes a limited estate. In the other provinces, the daughter and sister succeeded as Bandhus. Now under the Hindu law of inheritance (Amendment) Act II of 1929 which applies to persons subject to the law of Mitakshara and in respect of property of males not held in coparcenary and not disposed of by will, a son's daughter, daughter's daughter, sister next after father's father and before father's brother and will take a limited and not an absolute interest in Bengal, Benares, Mithila and Madras schools. Except the lower classes of Hindus who possess the right of divorce by custom, Hindu law does not recognize the right of divorce to the male or female members coming under its sway. The reason of the rule is that marriage is considered a sacrament and creates an indissoluble tie between the husband and wife.

The sacramental conception of marriage however noble and high in theory has in its operation worked considerable damage and injustice to women because so far as Hindu males are concerned, the recognized institution of polygamy has rendered divorce more or less unnecessary for them.

From the comparison of the disabilities of women of other communities with those of Hindu women, I think that it will be conceded on all hands that Hindu women labour under the disabilities imposed by law in respect of inheritance and marriage to a far greater extent than their sisters belonging to other faiths and governed by different systems of jurisprudence. I would therefore submit that the Commission that is now sought for mission that is now sought for by the resolution at this meeting should first deal with the removal of disabilities imposed by Hindu

regards the right to inheritance and marriage.

"NARROW OUT LOOK"

When any innovation is sought by legislature with a view to improvement or reform in the existing state of Hindu society, the cry of religion in danger is at once raised in the legislature. The Government members are also reluctant to take sides and prefer to remain neutral on the ground based on too narrow an interpretation of the Queen's proclamation. It is no doubt necessary that there should be a widespread and insistent demand for reform. It is for the purpose of eliciting public opinion that the appointment of a Commission is necessary as prayed for in the resolution. Sir Bernes Peacock in the discussion on the Widow Marriage Act pointed out the circumstances under which the legislature was bound to interfere even with the religious customs in the following terms:—"When the commission of an act or the omission of a duty would be an offence against society, a political Government interfered to prevent that act or omission. But it did it for the protection of society, not for the protection of religion." The removal of disabilities of women as regards right of inheritance or guardianship of children relates to secular rights and does not in any way impinge on religion. If however the sacramental conception of marriage be considered to be a ground which falls within the boundaries of religion, it might be pointed out that in the Smritis of Manu, Narada and Parashara which are recognized as authoritative by the Hindu community, relief by way of divorce has been allowed under certain circumstances. The Commission, if appointed, will have to consider whether the relief should in the first instance be confined to the grounds recognized by the above Smritis, or whether public opinion demands the extension of the boundaries of the relief on other grounds as well. If a similar relief is to be given to the Hindu males, it would be necessary to enforce monogamy by legislature and put an end to the custom permitting polygamy.

Our Gujarat Letter

EDUCATION ADVANCE FOR AHMEDABAD

Baroda Prajamandal To Meet At Mehsana On Dec. 2

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA (E. Mail.)
Gujarat has done its duty in electing Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai to the Legislative Assembly by a thumping majority. The severe defeat of Sjt. Anklesaria will convince the intelligentsia as to which way the wind is blowing. For the Congress this is a step forward in its march towards Swarajya.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCE.
It is learnt that efforts are in progress to start another Arts college at Ahmedabad. Ahmedabad, the Manchester of India, may start a School of Economics on the lines of the London School of Economics, and the mill owners of the city would give very practicable help in starting such a school. The Working Committee of Baroda State Prajamandal meets at Mehsana on December 2nd when questions of the venue of the next session and the organisation and widening of its activities will be discussed. Sjt. Abbas Tyabjee, who has begun the tour of the district, will be present there and also Dr. Sumant Mehta.

At Navsari one Kanaiyalal Damodar, a Banla, was arrested for keeping 45 tolas Ganja, and the Magistrate sentenced him to imprisonment till the Court rose for the day and a fine of Rs. 15.

SARDA ACT.

The Child Marriage Restraint Association under presidency of Mr. Lallobhai Patel, at Bardoli, resolved that the Sarda Act must be strictly enforced. An amendment was suggested that any resident of British India, even if he marries or helps in the marriage in any territory, he should come under the purview of this act.

The organisers of Gujarat States People Conference have appealed to British Indians to help in the task, and it is hoped that people of British India will fully co-operate in the struggle of people of Indian states for getting for them the fundamental rights by constitutional agitation.

CONDITION OF INDIAN PEASANTS

Benares Prize Essay Competition

The Arunodaya Office, Benares announces an essay competition. The subject of the essay is: "How to ameliorate the present financial

The following are the conditions of the competition:—

(1) The essay should be from 300 to 600 words or so, legibly written on one side of the paper, either in English or Hindi. It should be original and the suggested ideas should be practical. The writer may take up the particular case of his own province or division.

(2) The best essay selected will carry the First prize of Rs. 50 and the next, the Second prize of Rs. 25. There will be four consolation prizes, besides.

(3) There shall be an Admission fee of Re 1 per entry for the general public, and of Ans. 8 per entry for the students which must be sent by M.O. along with the essay.

(4) The essays and their admission fees must reach the Office, latest by the 22nd of December, 1934, after which they will not be accepted.

(5) All the essays received will be examined by a bench of Two Judges whose decision shall be final and binding on all the competitors. No essay received will be returnable.

(6) The result of the competition shall be published in the "Arunodaya" at the end of December, 1934, and will be sent free to all the competitors.

All correspondence should be addressed to the Secretary, Prize Essay, Arunodaya Office, Benares City.

KARACHI-MADRAS-COLOMBO AIR ROUTE

MADRAS, Nov. 24.

In connection with the proposals for inaugurating flying in India, the Director of Civil Aviation, it is learnt, will visit Madras sometime next month and hold consultations with the Committee of local Flying Club. Opportunity will also be taken to discuss matters connected with the extension of the Karachi-Madras aerial route to Colombo.

It is understood that a site has already been acquired for an aerodrome at the Colombo end, and that necessary steps, such as clearing and levelling of the site, are in progress. A site has also been selected near Danushkoti for emergency landing.—United Press.

NEWLY ELECTED M.L.A. DEAD

Mr. Sasmal Expires At 3-15 a. m. On Sunday

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25
Mr. B. N. Sasmal, the newly elected member for the Assembly, died this morning at 3-15, leaving a widow and two children. Mr. Sasmal who was a Barrister and prominent public man, first came into prominence as the lieutenant of the late C. R. Das. He was besides a councillor of the corporation and an ex-M. L. C.

He was elected to the Assembly from the Burdwan division non-Mahomedan constituency, as a Nationalist, beating the Candidates of the Parliamentary Board and the Hindu Mahasabha. Since his fainting in a train on November 20 owing to high blood pressure, he was lying seriously ill and Doctors Sir Niranjan Sarkar, B. C. Roy and Colonel Denham White were constantly in attendance.—A. P.

SEQUEL TO IMPERIAL BANK ROBBERY

KARACHI, Nov. 24.
As a sequel to the arrest of six South Indians, connected with the daring daylight robbery in the local branch of the Imperial Bank of India, enquiries made by the police disclose that four of them are members of the criminal tribes and have previous convictions to their credit. One Subayy breaks the record with 13 previous convictions. All the six have been produced in the City Magistrate's Court on charge of robbery and conspiracy. After the trial they will be taken to Hyderabad (Sind) where they are alleged to be involved in more crimes.—United Press.

ROAD TO HUMAN HAPPINESS

Blending Of Science And Religion

(From Our Correspondent.)
INDORE, Nov. 25.

"The Gospel for an Age of Science" was the theme of an interesting lecture delivered by Doctor Stanley Jones before a large audience at the Christian College yesterday.

In introducing the speaker to the audience, Mr. Scott, Principal of the College, who presided, alluded to Doctor Stanley Jones' vast and varied experience and his extensive travels the world over bringing him in close contact with such great personalities of the world as Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Tagore.

Deprecating the tendency of the present age, particularly discernible in the modern youths, to regard Religion as a thick cloud of super-

posed to Science, Dr. Jones narrated an amusing incident of an American lady, styling herself 'modern', denouncing religion and everything it stood for in unmeasured language, while the speaker was in Columbia last year.

"Are you in any way better for your professed atheism?" interrogated the speaker. The reply from the lady was in negative. In the course of a penetrating analysis reconciling Science and Religion, Doctor Jones declared that they were not antithesis of each other, but that the former was the fulfilment of the latter. Stressing the value of a scientific outlook for a proper understanding of Religion, Dr. Jones said how Mahatma Gandhi subjected the minutest details of his life, including his diet, to a scientific experimentation before anything was taken up by him as an accepted fact conducive to human good.

Proceeding the speaker recognised the invaluable contribution made by Science towards advancement of human happiness, but scientific discoveries alone would not, said the speaker, help man for a smooth sailing of life. True religion, inspiring a living Faith, as distinguished from credulity, in the moral grandeur and innate goodness of life, in addition to being a vivifying force in the realm of Science, is a solvent to this heavy laden life, leading to everlasting happiness which has been the quest of man through eternity.

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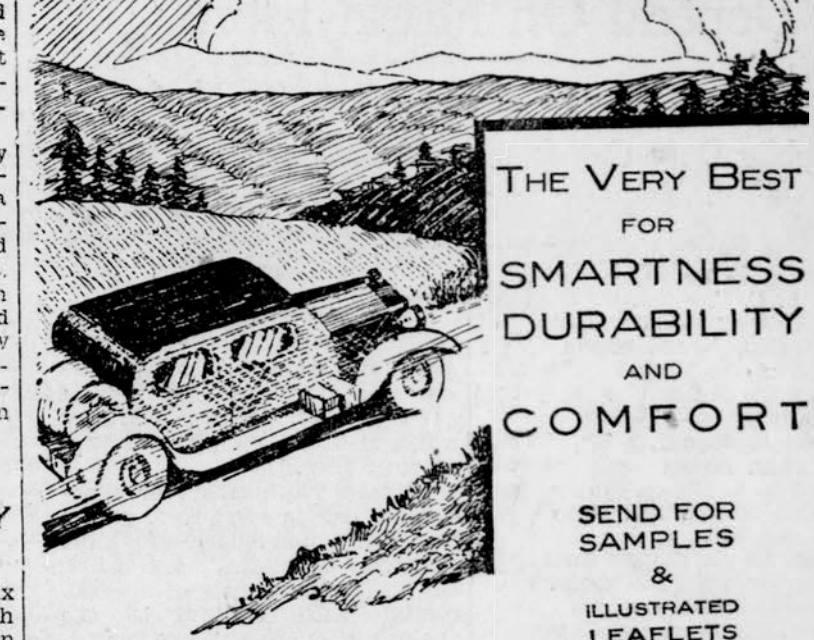
U. P. POLITICAL CONFERENCE

ETAWAH, Nov. 22.

(From Our Correspondent.)
The Provincial political conference is going to be held here on the 26th, 27th and 28th December. So far four District Congress Committees have sent their recommendations for the presidency of the conference. All the recommendations so far received support Babu Sri Prakash of Benares. INDIAN COLONIAL CONFERENCE

The Indian Colonial Conference will also be held in Etawah during the political conference days and probably in the same pandal. Mr. Gyan, S. Vijay has been appointed convener of the Conference. A reception committee will shortly be organised for the purpose.

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—Dr. A. C. Woolner

PATNA, Nov. 24. Dr. A. C. Woolner, C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor of the University of the Punjab, in the course of his address at the annual Convocation of the Patna University this afternoon, said:—

"Your Excellency, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen: The invitation to address this Convocation has given me great pleasure.

Patna as the descendant of the ancient capital, Patliputra, must necessarily make a strong claim on the interest of any Sanskritist or student of ancient Indian history, especially of the Maurya and Gupta period. My own special interest for some years was in that great king and reformer Asoka, and the edicts that he caused to be published and recorded all over India. That is more than twenty-one centuries ago, yet there are points in those edicts that might well be pondered by the young men of to-day. To this, I will return presently.

SUPPLY OF EXPERTS

"During a brief visit to Japan this summer I was struck by the evident success from a practical and national point of view of a system of education deliberately planned and consistently maintained for the development of the country.

In that system there is no consideration for the vanity of parents or the indolence of students, and only a limited number of the most industrious and ambitious can find places in the more advanced institutions. There is indeed talk of reform. The system has its critics. Some feel that the whole course is too long and exacting—that the long hours of study leave little time for private reading.

Western critics have objected that too little attention is devoted to the development of the mind and character of the individual. Yet the dominant opinion in Japan seems to be that whatever changes may be made the main object of the system as defined in the Imperial Edict must not be tampered with.

In practice the result is a supply (not excessive) of experts in administration, commerce and industry, of officers for the Army and Navy—and a great mass of intelligent and willing workers content with a simple standard of living and all inspired with a patriotic devotion to the common good.

This spirit makes them patient of a control by the authorities that in many other countries would be regarded as intolerable. There is for instance the periodic cleaning of houses twice a year when every article must be taken outdoors, and the house swept out, for the inspection of the police.

"The customs of other countries cannot be adopted blindly. Nevertheless Japan has shown the practical value in the development of a country, which grafts modern science on to an ancient civilization, of a definite plan in education and of loyal patriotic workers. Modern Japan is built not merely on the intelligence but also on the moral fibre of her people.

ASOKA'S MESSAGE OF DHARMA. "That word dharma may bring us back to the Edicts of Asoka. The burden of that great King's message to his people was 'dharma' especially kindness, respect for elders and consideration for the opinions of other people. Dharma is difficult to translate. To enumerate all the various meanings of the word would be to give an epitome of the ethics of Buddhism, Jainism and the Hindu Sastras. Some time it is translated as 'law', again as 'piety' or 'morality'. It is a great deal more than 'law' in the sense of a penal code fixing penalties for particular offences—it has always a religious or moral background—the law must be obeyed not to avoid a fine but because it is inherently valid.

"Now one aspect of the moral law—or morality which the Emperor Asoka stressed was respect for tenets of other people rather than the blind glorification of one's own sect. For whoever praises his own sect or blames other sects, all through devotion to his own sect in order to glorify

his own sect—by so doing injures and example.

"Moreover in the doctrine of public duty we have something that the most modern youth cannot deny without rejecting a great part of his own existence which is bound up with the lives of other men.

"Modern youth is apt on occasions to deny a great deal. There has been a vast increase in the content of human knowledge, with a great array of experimental facts, gained by the analysis of natural phenomena. The rigorous search for truth often produces a critical or sceptical attitude towards the products of human thought, and often leads the young mind to deny the validity of everything his forebears held for certain, sacred and immutable truth.

Yet in so doing he is apt to overlook some of the fundamental facts of human nature, extensive and profound as modern knowledge is, it still has reveal relative weakness of national purpose and will—we may wish there were more men in the political arena who placed the public weal and uplift of the country before every other consideration—we may wish there were not so many who place self or family first, community second and country nowhere.

"Yet such wishes must be in vain if they cannot appeal to a fundamental sense of public duty that should be instilled into every scholar in the schools and colleges and all the children of wise parents. Public spirit is shown in hundreds of ways and in the performance of hundreds of moral obligations—even without the prompting of the police or decess of the courts. This on reflection is obvious to all. It is a necessary element in any harmonious national life that young graduates may well be charged to further by precept, his own sect more gravely.

"Other sects ought to be duly honoured in every case." This ancient precept of sympathetic toleration may well be pondered in modern days.

SENSE OF PUBLIC DUTY.

"The development of the modern state demands an extension of the moral law. Duty and loyalty to others, that is to the whole body politic rather than to particular sections of it only. This is not only a matter of politics. We may indeed deplore the cleavages of feeling between great sections of the people that its limits. If we put together all the varied knowledge of all the young graduates of a University, and throw in the additional knowledge, if any, of all their teachers, we can still find a few aspects of the universe that none of them can explain, none of them can claim to really understand.

RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE.

What is the ultimate reality that underlies all the phenomena that the last century was satisfied to describe as 'material'? What is 'matter'? Again, what is the fundamental explanation of life? What is there in a grain of rice that it can grow into a rice-plant and into nothing else? The psychologist may classify the phenomena of the human mind, but how will he account for consciousness itself? Again in the conscious life there are features that are not easily explained or explained away; in particular, religious experience and the moral sense. Developed in various degrees of intensity these are realities, that cannot be denied, whatever be the particular beliefs or inhibitions with which they are associated. Here indeed lies a difficult problem for the educator.

"Coiled around the religious sense may lie a mass of traditional stories and beliefs with accretions and perhaps inconsistencies of many centuries—all more or less sanctified by association with religion. Rational examination demands a simplification, but the teacher may be apprehensive of causing too great a shock to the individual's system of ideas, lost what the nationalist regards as supers-

titution be succeeded by stark irreligion.

"Religion and morality are not identical. Indeed it would seem that the intense development of one aspect is frequently coincident with a marked defect of the other. Passion to bhakti the exalted religious experience may co-exist with only a rudimentary sense of moral duty, and even to practices widely regarded as immoral. On the other hand some of the sternest moralists and most passionate apostles of moral reform have little to say if the purely religious life.

IRRELIGION LEADS TO IMMORALITY.

"Yet for great masses of mankind the two aspects are so closely connected and intertwined that the growth of irreligion leads to the growth of immorality, and serious shocks to ancient belief and custom are apt to sap the sense of moral obligation.

"At the same time the light of knowledge and reason cannot be obscured for ever. The vast accumulation of human error must gradually melt before it, sometimes almost imperceptibly, sometimes as it were in an avalanche that shakes a whole generation to its depths. For a season it may seem that the world is falling into chaos.

BEST WISH

"To the young graduates, going out into the world to-day, with all the usual congratulations, less than and more wishes, let me say just this. The uplift and advancement of India, during the next century, which will be so largely in your hands and those of your fellow graduates, will depend not so much on subtlety of intellect, or on brilliance of research, but rather on the strength of moral fibre and wisdom in judging what is the right conduct in human affairs. The graduate who evades his public duties is exposed to a triple charge. He betrays his own better self, by his example he misleads others and he is untrue to his University. On the other hand a body of graduates resolute in their adherence to high ideas even in adversity and in the midst of strife, practicing in daily life the performance of public duty in the spirit not the letter of the law, standing firm in their deliberate judgment amid the surging waves of popular excitement, such men, I say, can render enormous service to their province and to India that will redound increasingly to the fair fame of their University. That this should prove true of yourselves and those that follow you is my best wish for the University of Patna."

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

this small island country of theirs to prosperity by falling back upon agricultural activity. However, excepting the interested big farmers of England, the general public which is engaged in industrial pursuits is treating Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Beaverbrook with indifference and so far after several attempts neither of them has succeeded in building up a large agricultural political party under individual or joint leadership.

The Irish Sweep

In Parliamentary politics, the National Government is successfully using its large majority in carrying out its two most obnoxious and unpopular Bills, namely, the Betting Bill and the Sedition Bill. The great fight that was threatened in the House of Lords over these Bills has been, as expected, more spectacular than serious. One of the main objects of the Betting Bill was to take spiteful measures against the Irish Sweep. Nevertheless, this Irish Sweep has become so popular even among large numbers of Tory electors that the Government has made a surrender in this particular aspect. The general demand appears to be that the Irish Sweep is a harmless scheme which for a few shillings gives a chance of acquiring sudden wealth to large number of men and women, and that the only way to stop the people of this country from patronising it is to have a similar legalised Sweep in Great Britain itself. France has already taken steps on these lines and there are reports current in London that certain Indian princes and Indian merchants are demanding in India that similar rights of legalisation in favour of an Indian Hospital Trust should be conceded. Considering the large fortunes collected by the Calcutta Sweep such an Hospital Sweep in India, it is pointed out, may also be successful. However, if once there

GREAT IMPETUS TO COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Karachi Ex-Mayor On Village Reconstruction Association

KARACHI, Nov. 24.

The newly-formed All-India Village reconstruction Association will give great impetus to cottage industries. The present day depression in trade and the epidemic of unemployment show clearly that the prosperity of the country lies only in the prosperity of villages and the economic theory that prosperity lies in the prosperity of harbour ports and cities has been proved to be unsound. Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanjee Mehta, ex-Mayor of Karachi and President of the Provincial Co-operative Bank which has taken up the work of organising village industries in Sind, but side by side, propaganda to induce Indians to buy village made articles is necessary and the habit of buying and using mill made articles will have to be given up for sometime in order to encourage village workers.—A. P. Special.

MEDIAEVAL IMAGES DUG OUT

Important Discovery Made In Baroda Village

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Nov. 21.

Much interest is attached to the unique collection of eight mediaeval Hindu images, which are now preserved in the palace of Prince Pratapsinhrao Raje, heir-apparent of Baroda.

These images were discovered at Paladar, a village of Mehsana district. It is said that about 60 years ago a boy named Lalgarji (Makarjari) was ordered in cream by deities to take out the images from a place near Shiva temple. With some other villagers he dug out the images from a depth of eight feet. The images were in the Shiva temple and nothing was known so far.

Recently the Prince had been to Mehsana for official inspection. Knowing the details of the discovery of the images he personally examined the sculptures, and being struck with the aesthetic excellence of the images he removed them to his palace at Baroda.

All images show that they were carved when the sculptural art of Gujarat was at its climax. They possess rare iconographic peculiarities and are charming in execution and of great artistic merit.

DO AWAY WITH HANDICAPS

Lady Srivastava Blames Men & Govt. For Keeping Women In Bondage

LUCKNOW, Nov. 24.

A resolution urging the Government to appoint a Commission to go into the question of the rights and disabilities of women regarding marriage, inheritance, guardianship and the adoption of children was passed at a public meeting of women held this evening, Lady Srivastava presiding.

Lady Srivastava in the course of her presidential address, recounted some of the glaring disabilities under which women were suffering, holding that men were largely responsible for them. She emphasised the necessity of introducing compulsory education for boys and girls and accused the Government in this connection of breaking the promises to find money for the purpose. Perhaps what ailed India most, and Indian women particularly, was the want of education. She exhorted the audience not to be content with getting their grievances redressed and disabilities removed, but at the same time to develop a sense of responsibility for judiciously exercising their rights and privileges.—A.P.

BENGAL WOMEN'S DEMAND

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

A resolution urging the Government to redress forthwith the various legal disabilities of Hindu women in regard particularly to the right of inheritance, which was characterised as manifestly unjust and inequitable, was unanimously adopted at a public meeting held this evening in the Albert Hall, Lady Nilratan Sarkar presiding.

The City Coroner who made an interesting speech supporting the resolution said that hundreds of suicide cases mostly by young women that he has had to deal with reveal stories of intolerable and inhuman torture perpetrated on them and point to the existence, in Hindu society of legal anomalies affecting women's status which call for immediate rectification.—United Press.

Rai Bahadur Ramkishore, Advocate and Honorary Treasurer, De'hi University has been elected Vice-Chancellor of the University at a meeting of the Syndicate.

tion. The fact of these discussions, which the Prime Minister's statement would seem to deny is unchallengeable. As a matter of fact, Sir Maurice himself has admitted it. It has been officially avowed in Canberra, and has been announced in the New Zealand Parliament. On the top of this comes the revelation from Australia that Sir Maurice will attend the Australasian Defence Conference in Wellington, at which military, naval and air co-operation between Australia and New Zealand will be discussed in the light of opinions given by the Committee of Imperial Defence. It may, of course, be said that this is all very natural and part of the duty of the Secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defence. But, it is being asked in the Lobby of the House of Commons why, if that is so, should there be all this hush-hush, and all this elaborate pretence that the tour of Sir Maurice Hankey is just a private joy-ride.

Embarrassment

For Mosley

During the mail week, another mild political sensation has been the Mosley Trial at Worthing in which Sir Oswald Mosley has been discharged on the charge of assault and three of his lieutenants are committed on another charge. That of riotous assembly. After Sir Oswald's victory last week in the "Star" defamation suit, this is another addition to his personal prestige but such personal victories must in the end become very embarrassing to the British Fascist Party, favouring the cut which Sir Oswald himself has to condemn in self-defence in the Worthing Docks. Sir Oswald's defence becomes in fact a peddle for the future good conduct and mild behaviour coupled with parliamentary constitutionalism of the Fascist Movement in Great Britain. This is not going to help the growth of his Party, in which there are already numerous resignations owing to differences of opinions.

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TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

League Recommends Abolition Of Licensed Houses.

The following Resolutions concerning the Abolition of Licensed Houses, were adopted by the Traffic in Women and Children Committee in April 1934.

(I) The Traffic in Women and Children Committee, having carefully studied the report prepared by the Secretariat on the abolition of licensed or tolerated houses. Observes with great satisfaction that, since the beginning of the Committee's activities, considerable progress has been made by many countries throughout the world in abolishing in certain towns, or in the whole of their territory, the licensed or tolerated house system which, according to the information obtained by the Committee, is one of the main incentives to the traffic in women and that, where this procedure has been adopted, there is no evidence that any increase in the incidence of venereal disease has resulted from the closing of licensed or tolerated houses or that public order and decency have suffered because of their abolition.

The Committee wishes to draw the attention of Governments to the fact that those authorities which have closed licensed or tolerated houses and have also abolished the system of regulation applicable to prostitutes are unanimous in declaring that the problem of prostitution can be more effectively dealt with when licensed or tolerated houses are abolished, and that there is no desire in such countries to return to the old system.

(II) The Committee having been convinced by the results of the enquiry made by the Secretariat of the League of Nations that it will no longer be possible to defend in the future the system of licensed or tolerated houses by the arguments which once seemed to justify it. Asks the Council to invite Governments to maintain the abolition of the system of licensed or tolerated houses wherever this has been realised and to consider the desirability of abandoning this system where licensed or tolerated houses still exist.

NO NEED FOR REGISTRATION

(III) The Committee observes that certain countries and certain towns that have abandoned the licensed house system have retained the system of compulsory registration and medical examination of professional prostitutes. As the number of the latter forms everywhere but a small of the total number of prostitutes, the retention of the system of registration would appear to be unnecessary from the point of view of public hygiene, so long as adequate provision is made for the general treatment of venereal disease.

In view of the grave objections

to the system of regulation on moral and other grounds the committee sincerely hopes that those authorities that still maintain a system of compulsory registration and regular medical examination of prostitutes will abandon this practice in view of recent medical experience.

(IV) The Committee points out that, while the general abolition of licensed or tolerated houses will have an important effect in reducing the traffic in women, this step, taken by itself, cannot, in its opinion effectively remove the dangers to health and morals arising from commercialised vice, and that this step needs to be supplemented by the education of public opinion regarding the social value of the proposed legislation, by the education of individuals regarding their social and moral responsibility and by further measures, such as the organisation of free treatment of venereal disease available to all members of the community and propaganda designed to enlighten public opinion as to the dangers of venereal disease.

Side by side with these measures, it is essential for the suppression of the traffic in women that the steps taken to prohibit brothels of all kinds and to punish brothel-keepers, 'souteneurs' and procurers should be adequate, and that suitable measures should be taken for the preservation of public order in the streets.

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

The Committee wishes to record its opinion that, when steps are taken to close licensed houses or to abandon the system of regulation, it is essential that measures should be adopted for the rehabilitation of the women concerned according to their individual needs.

In particular, provision should be made with the help of psychological examination and medical advice for the appropriate treatment of those women who are found to be feeble-minded or otherwise abnormal.

The Committee desires to emphasise the value of all preventive measures, such as social assistance and education to be applicable equally to both sexes with a view to decreasing prostitution.

(VI) The Committee, being aware that, in many countries, the final decision as to the abolition of licensed houses rests with the local authorities.

Requests the Council to invite the Governments to circulate to such local authorities as, having power in the matter, still retain the system of licensed houses, copies of the report in which the information that has decided the Committee to recommend the abolition of licensed houses is reproduced, and requests the Secretariat to make a wide free distribution of those documents.

INDIA AND IRELAND

Rajshahi Commissioner Warns Congress

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24. Mr. F. W. Robertson, Commissioner, Rajshahi Division, addressing the durbar at Jalpaiguri today, dwelt on the political and economic situation in Bengal and the menace of terrorism.

Mr. Robertson referred "to the magnitude of the advance" towards complete democracy in the Joint Parliamentary Committee's report and said that the wholesale condemnation by the Congress of the White Paper proposals resulted from failure to read it carefully and appreciate it.

The case of the Irish Free State, he added, had often been held up by Congress leaders, as an example to be followed. Disregarding the safeguards in her constitution and desirous of securing her independence of England, she had cut herself adrift with the result that the State

was financially bankrupt and her people ruined.

IRISHMAN SPEAKS

"I am an Irishman and I speak from bitter experience. The Government are anxious to have the co-operation of the public, which is essential at present for, in these days, without the co-operation of the people, no Government can hope to be really successful."

Referring to terrorism, he said that there had been considerable improvement in the situation owing to constant pressure by the police. It could be rooted out only by the force of public opinion which, he hoped, would be vigorously exercised against it. The programme chalked out by the anti-terrorist meeting in Calcutta, he said, should be taken up. The average boy in Bengal did not find counter attractions by way of sports and hobbies in villages, and in that lay the chief cause which made him an easy prey to the terrorist recruiter and led him to take interest in secret meetings.—A.P.

TRIED TO HELP POLICE

Fatally Stabbed By "Wanted" Bhaya

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Nov. 24. Considerable sensation was caused here in the market quarter when a U.P. Bhaya was seen bolting away and some policemen trying to overtake him. A Hindu attempted to stop the Bhaya who whipped out a dagger and plunged it into his (Hindu's) chest, killing him instantaneously. The culprit continued his course and after great struggle was overpowered on the outskirts of the town. The assailant had been wanted by the police in connection with another crime.—United Press.

URDU TEXT BOOKS TO MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS

The following resolutions were passed by the Muslim Education Committee, at an urgent meeting held recently:—

"This meeting of the Muslim Education Committee, strongly requests the Municipal Schools Committee to introduce permanently the Urdu text books compiled by the Anjuman Himayat-e-Islam, Lahore, in municipal Urdu schools and in its grant-in-aid schools on the following grounds:—

(1) The text books of the said Anjuman have been prescribed in the Bombay Urdu schools, municipal or private, for a long time in the past.

(2) The text books have been revised according to the present-day needs recently, and hence whatever objections could have been raised against them could be said to have disappeared.

(3) The text books of the said Anjuman have been recognised by the Bombay Provincial Text Books Committee.

(4) The Muslim Educational Conference Poona, has recently placed on record their sense of approval and gratification for the government having recognised the said text books.

(5) The Muslim community at large gives preference to the said text books over all other text books.

(6) Even in the municipal schools the text books are at present introduced temporarily by the School's Committee.

"The Resolutions, unanimously passed by the public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay held on July 22nd, 1934, at Rangaraj Mohanlal Memorial Jamathkhana, were sent to the Municipal Schools Committee on 25th July 1934, and the Muslim Education Committee was permanently formed at the same meeting to carry on its aims and objects.

This meeting of the Muslim Education Committee begs to inquire from the Schools Committee the result of the above mentioned resolutions and begs to state that the Muslim public of Bombay was opposed to the appointment of male teachers in the R. C. T. Institution and not against the introduction of the Second Year Training Class in the said Institution. This meeting of the Muslim Education Committee, therefore, urges emphatically upon the Schools Committee that the said class be instituted as soon as possible so that a justifiable and urgent need of the Muslim community may be fulfilled.

LAHORE SOCIETY WEDDING.

LAHORE, (By Mail).

An interesting marriage will take place in Lahore on the 29th instant when Mr. Ranbir Singh Vir son of Mahashe Khushai Chand, proprietor of the daily "Milap", and at present the Managing Editor of the paper will be married to Kumari Sushila Devi, daughter of Lala Dhani Ram Bhalla, proprietor of the Bhalla Shoe Company of Lahore.

Mr. Ranbir Singh Vir is a well-known figure in Punjab journalism, and took a leading part in the recent formation of Punjabi Malaviya's Nationalist Party in the Punjab. Mr. Vir had been sentenced to death in connection with the Governor Shooting Case some years ago, was acquitted on appeal, was arrested under Regulation and interned for several months, and was recently let off.—A.P.

BLOW TO JT. FAMILY

Advocate's View Of P. D. Chari's Bill

RAWALPINDI, (By Mail). Criticising the Hon. Mr. P. D. Chari's new Bill on Hindu women's inheritance, the President of the Bar Association, Rawalpindi writes:—

"I have carefully gone through the Hon'ble Mr. P. D. Chari's Bill named Hindu Women's Inheritance Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons also. In my opinion, the Bill as framed is not only most revolutionary, but most reactionary also. If this Bill is passed into law, if not the whole, the major portion of Hindu Law will be a mass of total confusion.

THE MAIN PRINCIPLES

The principle that the right of inheritance according to Hindu Law, is wholly regulated with reference to the spiritual benefit to be conferred on the deceased proprietor has been laid down on the highest judicial authority as an article of legal creed which is universally true, and which according to some schools or Hindu Law, it would be heresy to doubt. This principle is totally ignored by the learned author of the Bill.

Under the present Bill the whole property is transferred after the daughter's marriage to another family which no body would ever like to do leaving the widow, widowed mother or other widows in the family quite unprotected. Even under the Indian Succession Act widow gets a definite share of her husband's property as an heir and is not ignored as would happen under the proposed Bill. The Bill proposed, therefore, is against the fundamental principles of ordinary laws of inheritance prevailing amongst civilised countries.

DANGER TO PROPERTY

Again being clothed with all the rights of a coparcener, under the proposed Bill, the daughter would be entitled to succeed collaterally also which a widow even is unable to do unless it is so established by a special custom. The result would be that a male collateral of a person would not be entitled to inherit the property of that person on his death which the intervening daughter would do who before the proposed Bill as a remote daughter was unable to inherit so long as all the Sakals and the Samanadaks, and the nearer Bandhus were not exhausted. The natural result of this would be that the property of one tribe would be transferred to another tribe of an altogether different gotra, for we know that according to Hindu Law, valid marriage cannot take place in the same family or more correctly speaking, in the same gotra. So the property will not remain in the same family or in the same gotra but must travel to different, distinct and distant families of different gotras.

Supposing there is a Joint Hindu Family business, or what we now call an ancestral business. Under the present circumstance, the father and the sons, all work together for the welfare for the family as well as the business and as they are living in the same family they all are interested to continue the same in their own common interest. Now if the daughter is to become a member of the family and consequently a member of the family business also, after the marriage of each daughter there is every apprehension of the family business to suffer as a natural consequence of disruption of such family.

ALIENATION POWERS LIMITED

The power of alienation of Joint Hindu Family property by a father or a manager of the Joint Hindu Family is most seriously affected by this Bill. In a Joint Hindu Family of a father and a son, or of brothers the father or the manager has a power to alienate ancestral or Joint Hindu Family property. But when a married daughter or daughters are members of Joint Hindu Family, the family necessity will have to be defined. However urgent necessity there may be for the male members the daughters of the family who are transferred to another family,

HELPFUL FOR HEDJAZ PILGRIMS

Dr. Hamid Gives Some Medical Hints

Dr. Abdul Hamid (Indian Medical Officer attached to the British Legation, Jeddah), gives a few hints for pilgrims to Hejaz. The following precautions should be taken to guard against illness whilst on pilgrimage:

SMALL-POX: This disease is endemic in the Hejaz and vaccination has therefore been made compulsory for all purchasers of steamship tickets. It is essential in the interests of the pilgrims themselves that no attempt should be made to avoid this regulation, especially in the case of children. If this advice is neglected and any member of a pilgrim's family is attacked by small-pox, the whole family lay themselves open to endless trouble.

CHOLERA: Cholera sometimes appears in the Hejaz and inoculation against cholera is now compulsory for all purchasers of steamship tickets. No pilgrim should start on the pilgrimage without having this inoculation.

DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA: These diseases very often result from the use of impure water. In order to avoid infection from cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea, all water, from whatever source, should be boiled before use or alternatively a few grains of potassium permanganate should be mixed with each bucketful of water which should then be left to stand for some time before it is used.

CHURCH AND SCHOOL

Best Media Of Instruction For Peace

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Nov. 23. Prof. Sebastian of the City College, Hyderabad, delivered an address on "Disarmament and World Peace" before a huge gathering on Wednesday. He referred to the opinions of Lloyd George and General Smuts on the peril of war and described the inauguration of the League of Nations and its work for world disarmament.

Referring to the dictum that "if peace is desired, a nation must be armed," the lecturer said that it was criminal in its effects. The world was spending one thousand million pounds every year on its arms. He criticised the opinion that the problem of unemployment was being solved by opening up factories for the manufacture of weapons and pointed out that unemployment could be better solved by nation-building enterprises.

Prof. Sebastian said that the world had outgrown the state of nationalism and was striving for internationalism. All nations of the world should work for world peace.

The best medium for teaching the lessons of peace to the younger generation is the church and the school.

ALL-INDIA KAYASTHA CONFERENCE

NAGPUR, Nov. 24. Babu Rajendra Prasad has been requested to preside over the All-India Kayastha Conference, which meets at Nagpur on the last week of December.—United Press.

may not be interested in any such necessity. So the powers of alienation will be more restricted and every alienation by a manager may be contested by daughter or sister for want of valid necessity in which she feels absolutely uninterested. At any rate in case of any such necessity when a father or manager may be contemplating alienation of the family property the daughters or their sons will be interested to get the property partitioned and thereby destroy the whole credit of the Joint Hindu Family for their selfish ends.

The more we consider the proposed Bill the more we will find that it not only upsets the whole system of Joint Hindu Law on the point of Joint Hindu Family, but is almost detrimental to the general interests of the Hindus. It not only seriously affects the religious sentiments and incidents based on religious efficacy but undermines the peace and prosperity of the Joint Hindu Families. It is bound to result in a chaos and disorder of all legal principles governing the law of Joint Hindu Family and its property. The Bill if enacted, will act as a regular statutory nuisance which is bound to seriously disturb the peaceful state of Hindu Society. Hence I oppose such an obnoxious Bill with all the force at my command.



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As a Diet For All Invalids, Diabetics and Weak Hearts.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

NOV. 24th.
Varela, Beytaugh, Busrak.
Ahmed, Dyke, Busrak.
Begum, Palmer, Calcutta.
Hullanger, Lamson, Batoum.
Vita, Denne, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

NOV. 25th.
Jalaveera, Beatson, Rangoon.
British Officer, Kemp, Cochlin.
Ormara, Sleighthorn, Calcutta.
Gandara, Jemissen, Colombo.
Streeker, Venderpols, Durban.

NOV. 26th.
Conte Rosso, Verbes, Trieste.
City of Venice Lee, Liverpool.

LOADING.

NOV. 24th.
Steamer Conte Rosso for Trieste.
Steamer Mayebashi Maru for Kobe.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Varela arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrak, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ahmed:—The E. S. Coy's steamer Ahmed, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrak, with a general cargo.

S S Begum:—The T M Coy's steamer Begum arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Hallanger:—S. V. Oil Coy's steamer Hallanger, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Batoum, with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Coy's Karachi mail steamer Vita, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalaveera:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalaveera sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S British Officer:—The A P O Coy's steamer British Officer, sailed yesterday for Cochlin, with same bottom cargo of kerosene oil.

S S Ormara:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Ormara, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Gandhara:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gandhara, sailed yesterday for Colombo, with ballast.

S S Streeker:—The L Eward Ltd. steamer Streeker sailed yesterday for Durban, with ballast.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Nov. 24.
8 Britannia, 5281, Liverpool, 2-11, Grahams T. Co.
9 Streeker, 3223, Durban, 24-11, L. Edwards Ltd.
11 Clan Macinnes, 2826, Bhavnagar, 26-11, J. Finlay & Co.
14 Goldenfels 4703 Antwerp 1-12 L. Edwards.
15 Kenya, 4646, S. and E. Africa, 28-11, M. M. and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Havre Maru 3450 Singapore 23-11 O S Kaisha.
3 Ellora 2386 Karachi, 23-11 M M & Co.
6 Ahmed 1334 Busra 29-11 S Hassam & Co.
7 Ormara 2978 Tutcorin 24-11 M. M. and Co.
9 Begum 3656 Karachi NF T Morrison & Co.
14 Morioka Maru 3096 Karachi 27-11, N. Y. Kaisha.

PRINCES DOCK

C/E Jalaveera, 3089, Rangoon, 25-11, Scindia S. N. Co.
M Jehangir, 2157, Red Sea Ports, 29-11, T Morrison & Co.
N Gandara, 3190, N F, 24-11, M. M. & Co.
P Jalajyoti, 2698, NF, NF, Scindia S. N. Co.
K Irrawadi 634 NF NF, B S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Ranpura 27-11, P & O S N Co.
Malaja 6-12 P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Dalgoma 27-11, M M and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Castalia 28-11 G T Co.
Herferides 2-12 J F Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Sonnenfels 27-11, L. Edwards Ltd.
Weissenfels 6-12, L. Edwards Ltd.
Marienfels, 16-12, L. Edwards Ltd.
Trenenfels, 29-12, L. Edwards Ltd.

FROM TRIESTE.
Carignuna 26-11, L. T. Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
C/Dunkirk, 24-11, F. F. Campbell & Co.
C/Dunkirk 27-11 F F Campbell & Co.
President Vanburen, 29-11, F F Campbell and Co.
President Polk 27-11 F F Campbell Co.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Continuation Of Large Consumption

London, Nov. 7.
Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following weekly report:—

The Rubber Market has passed through an unsettled time since our last Report. After pronounced weakness on Wednesday which continued on Thursday morning a slightly steadier tone set in on Thursday afternoon which continued on Friday. The steadiness was due to reports to the effect that the International Rubber Regulation Committee were likely to give a decision on the question of exportable percentages not later than Wednesday (to-day) and that the percentage was likely to be continued at seventy or seventy-two and a half. As it turned out these reports were groundless as the Committee in fact reassembled on Friday and fixed the exportable percentage for January, February and March 1935 at seventy-five. This was given out to the press on Friday evening with instructions that it was not to be released till late in the evening. The announcement appeared in the morning papers on Saturday and the fact that the percentage was higher than had been expected had a somewhat depressing effect. There was a slightly better tone in evidence on Monday afternoon on an improved trade demand at the lower levels but on Tuesday the Market was again dull and the slight improvement was lost. To-day the tendency is firmer on the result of the elections in America which show in a very definite fashion that the country is still solidly behind the President. Prices have advanced 3/16 d. all round on those ruling yesterday.

The lowest price at which business was recorded in Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot during the week was 6-1/4d. done on Thursday and again on Monday and Tuesday of this week, while the highest was 6-5/8d. which was the price ruling on Friday. With to-day's recovery prices show practically no change on the week.

The figures of Malayan shipments for the month of October have been published by the Malayan Information Agency. Gross shipments for the month amount to 47,045 tons (September 61,051 tons) with imports of Estate Rubber 5,164 tons (7,415 tons) and Native Rubber 5,093 tons (10,471 tons). Total imports are thus 10,257 tons (17,983 tons) leaving 36,819 tons (43,162 tons) as the net exports of Malayan produce.

The falling off in imports of both Estate and Native Rubber which came mainly from the Dutch East Indies may be taken to indicate a corresponding falling off in Dutch East Indies exports as we foreshadowed in our Report last week.

IMPORT QUOTA

Of the gross imports 12,217 tons (18,162 tons) come to the United Kingdom, 20,024 tons (22,214 tons) go to the U. S. A., 7,991 tons (9,236 tons) to the Continent of Europe, 4,798 tons (5,897 tons) to Japan and 2,015 tons (5,542 tons) to other destinations.

Shipments to the United Kingdom in October are about 6,000 tons less than those for September. The reason for the large weekly increases in United Kingdom stocks which have been showing themselves lately is of course to be found in the heavy shipments in this direction during September. The landing of these shipments at this end must by now be practically completed so that, given normal deliveries, additions to United Kingdom stocks from now on should be smaller.

In spite of the fact that for the current month is only eighty and that December will be only seventy, shipments from two months will probably still be maintained at about current levels owing to under-shipment in the early months of the operation of the Regulation Scheme. That is not to say however that there will be abnormally large shipments such as occurred in September, November and December shipments will probably be at about the October rate.

We have made the following calculation of probable shipments for the first three months of 1935 on the basis of 75 per cent. of permissible exports.

PROSPECTS FOR NEXT YEAR.
New basic quotas which are somewhat higher than those for 1934 come into force for 1935. Excluding Indo-China and Siam the total quota for the controlled countries for the whole of 1935 is 1,073,000 tons.

United Kingdom Stocks for the week ended 31 November 1934 at 122,612 tons show an increase of 2,610 tons on the week. Stocks at 4th November 1933 totalled 89,988 tons.

75 per cent. of this comes to 804,750

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Nov. 23.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady during the week under review, offtake for Spot sugar being on a moderate scale. Prices on the whole improved during the week by about 2 annas in Spot, by about 3 annas in named steamer and by 2 annas in Java, further sales during the week took place and at the close of business about 10,000 tons is reported for West Coast India at F. 3.10, which means an advance by gradual stages of 25 cents on the week. Formosa set the better sentiment by its purchase of 25,000 tons Java at from F. 2.85 to F. 3/- It is reported that the Importing offices sold during the week about 8,400 tons consisting of 7,500 tons of January March shipment at Rs. 3/5 to Rs. 3/6 and 900 tons Ex. S. S. Tanfield at Rs. 3/5/6 to Rs. 3/6 F.B.H. It is also believed that the total sales during the week by the local dealers estimated at about 6700 tons of Java Sugar. No business in Dashi Sugar is reported to have been done worth reportable.

Arrivals:—S. S. Kenya arrived during the week with about 9,500 bags of African Sugar S. S. Arabia, S. S. Hatimura, S. S. Subedar and S. S. Tanfield are due to sail from Java on about the 24th, 30th, instant and 8th proximo respectively.

Offtake & Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 35,000 bags.

The following are to-day quotations ruling the bazar:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/12 per cwt.
Transshipment Rs. 4/1 per cwt.

F.B.H.
S. S. Hatimura Rs. 3/9/6 per cwt.
F.B.H.
S. S. Arabia Rs. 3/10/3 per cwt.
F.B.H.
S. S. Subedar Rs. 3/9/3 per cwt.
F.B.H.

Shipment Nov. Rs. 3/9 per cwt.
F.B.H.
Shipment December Rs. 3/8 per cwt.
F.B.H.

Shipment Jan/March Rs. 3/7 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June/July Rs. 3/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Aug/Sept. Rs. 3/10 per cwt. F.B.H.

African Sugar: Ready Rs. 13/11 per cwt.
Britania Sugar: Ready Rs. 15 per cwt.
British Refined Sugar: Ready Rs. 13/5 per cwt.

Tone:—Steady

Add for Indo-China and Siam Sugar: 47,250

Total 832,000

This means shipments for the January/March quarter of 213,000

Add for uncontrolled countries—Brazil and Wild Rubber 4,000

Total shipments for the first three months of next year should work out at 217,000

Consumption next year must of course depend very largely upon prosperity in the World in general and more particularly in the U. S. A., but in spite of the fact that in the first three months of the present year America was abnormally busy, we do not think it is unreasonable to look for a continuance of consumption for the World at about the same rate in the first half of next year as we had this year. Should a slight falling off occur in the U. S. A. it is likely to be fully made up by increases in other directions, particularly Russia, Japan and the United Kingdom. World consumption for the first three months of 1934 worked out at 257,300 tons, so that total stocks should show a reduction of about 40,000 tons between 31st December and 31st March. There is always a possibility that consumption may show some slight increase. Estimates from America recently received do in fact indicate that consumption there next year will be very close to that for this year and some expansion in other countries is practically certain.

All Markets in New York were closed yesterday for the Elections. The closing price of Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot in New York on Monday was 12-13/16 cents buyers (flat parity 6-3/16d. at exchange 4.99-1/2), being a fall of 1/16 cent on the week. The closing prices for Rubber on the Commodity Exchange on Monday were—December 12.99 (Tuesday of last week 13.80), January 13.12 (13.92), March 13.30 (14.15), May 13.53 (14.35), July 13.76 (14.55), September 13.98 (14.76), and October 14.08 (not quoted last week).

STOCK

United Kingdom Stocks for the week ended 31 November 1934 at 122,612 tons show an increase of 2,610 tons on the week. Stocks at 4th November 1933 totalled 89,988 tons.

89,988 tons.

WHEN SWARAJ IS ATTAINED

Unemployed Volunteers Will Be Provided For, Says C. R.

KUMBAKONAM, Nov. 24.
"It is an insult to their patriotism to dup them "mercenaries" or "job-seekers." Volunteers never joined the Congress for getting employment or from any other selfish motive. Congress leaders have not forgotten them and when Swaraj is attained our first duty will be to provide for these volunteers by finding suitable berths for them."
This was Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's answer to a question from the audience at a meeting. The question was: "Why can't you find employment for volunteers, who are suffering much on account of unemployment?"
United Press.

15 M. L. A's FROM MADRAS PRESIDENCY

All 11 Congress Candidates Returned

MADRAS. (By Mail).
The following is a list of members elected to the Legislative Assembly from Madras Presidency:—

(1) Mr. F. E. James (European Constituency, Returned unopposed).

(2) Raja Sir Vasudeva Raja of Kollengode (Madras Land Holders constituency, re-elected).

(3) Mr. S. Satiyamoorthy (Congress, Madras City).

(4) Mr. Sami Venkatesh Chetty (Congress, Madras Commerce).

(5) Mr. Kumaraswami Raja (Congress, Madura-Ramnad).

(6) Dr. T. S. S. Rajan (Congress, Tanjore-Trichy).

(7) Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar (Congress, South Arcot-Chingleput).

(8) Mr. Samuel Aaron (Congress, West-Coast Nilgiris).

(9) Prof. N. G. Ranga (Congress, Guntur-Nellore).

(10) Mr. V. V. Giri (Congress, Vizag Ganjam).

(11) Mr. Ananthasayanam Iyengar (Ceded Districts, Congress).

(12) Mr. Avanashalingam Chetty (Congress, Coimbatore-Salem North-Arcot).

(13) Mr. Nageswara Rao Pantulu (Congress, Kistna-Godavery).

(14) Mr. Syed Murtuza Sahib (South Madras, Mahomedan, Re-elected).

(15) Haji Abdul Sathar Haji Esek Sait (West Coast and Nilgiris, Mahomedan).

The result of election for North Madras Mahomedan Constituency will be announced in the course of the day.—A. P.

COCHIN HARBOUR CONFERENCE

Sir Joseph Bhore To Preside

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24.
The adjourned Conference with regard to the final stage of the construction of the Cochin Harbour meets on Monday November 26.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, representative of the Cochin Durbar and Colonel Field, agent to the Governor-General, South Indian States, have already arrived. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, representative Travancore, Sir Aliad Krishnaswami Iyer, Advocate-Madras, and Sir Hopetoun Stokes Finance Member, Madras, are arriving tomorrow.

Sir Joseph Bhore, the Commerce Member, will preside over the Conference, and Sir N. N. Sircar, the Law Member Sir James Grieg, the Finance Member, Mr. T. A. Stewart, the Commerce Secretary and other officials connected with the problem will attend.

The Conference is expected to last two days.—A. P.

WANTED DACOIT SURRENDERS

MOGA (By Mail).
A notorious dacoit Kunda Singh of Moga Tehsil has been arrested by the Sub-Inspector of Police, Nihalsinghwal at village Lopo.

Kunda Singh, a notorious dacoit, it is alleged, had committed several dacoities. The police have advertised a reward for his arrest. On Wednesday the Sub-Inspector of Police, Nihalsinghwal coming to know that Kunda was at village Lopo, Tehsil Moga, proceeded with a party of police. The dacoit coming to know of the arrival of the police opened fire. The police also replied. None was injured.

The police, it is reported, after making a hole in the roof set fire to the house. Thereupon the dacoit threw his rifle outside and offered himself for arrest.—United Press.

When you buy soap you generally make sure that it does not contain any animal matter. But do you also inquire of what oil is it made? If you do you will find that most soaps are not what you want.

KISU (Toilet) and CHAMPION (Washing)

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

Trade And Finance

MARKET PROVIDED WITH SHORT-TERM FUNDS

Gilt-Edged Market Steady

SILVER MARKET RECOVER MID-WEEK DECLINE

Weekly Market Reviews

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 23.

The money market continued well

provided with short-term funds and

call loans were available at about one

per cent throughout. Funds are gradually

accumulating at Port, pending

employment during the busy season,

which generally commences about early

December. Treasury Bill maturities

aggregated Rs. 400 lacs, of which Rs.

335 lacs were utilised in fresh pur-

chases. The average rate of accept-

ance of tenders dropped from Rs.

1-7-10 per cent to Rs. 1-7-0 per cent.

Government borrowed a further sum

of Rs. 1 crore for ways and means,

thus bringing the total borrowings to

Rs. 4 crores. The demand as per the

latest statement of the Imperial

Bank shows a decrease of Rs. 21.35

lacs. The following are the fixed de-

posit rates—One month 1 1/4 per cent

two to three months 1 1/2 per cent;

and six months 2 to 2 1/4 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

Despite a set-back in the security

values in the London market, both of

Home and India stocks, prices in the

local market ruled steady with minor

fluctuations throughout the period un-

der report. The turnover in 3 1/2 per

cent paper was quite voluminous,

largely on speculative account. The

quotation ranged between Rs. 95-7

and Rs. 94-11, closing at Rs. 95. The

publication of the Joint Parliamentary

Committee's report on the Indian

White Paper yesterday had little or

no effect on this market. 3 per cent

Bonds due 1941 closed at Rs. 100-8

1/2 per cent 1947-50 Loan stood to

Rs. 102-7, 4 per cent 1950-70 loan fur-

ther improved to Rs. 104-1 and 1948

bonds to Rs. 105-7, 4 1/2 per cent

1950-50 Loan is quoted at Rs. 114-8

5 per cent 1939-41 loan gained about

4 annas to Rs. 108-6, and 1940-43 loan

closed at Rs. 109-6 5 per cent 1945-55 loan

closed at Rs. 118, 5 1/2 per cent 1938

40 loan improved to Rs. 106-6, 6 1/2

per cent Bom. Dev. Loan was un-

changed at Rs. 103-13 and 6 1/2 per

cent Treasury Bonds at Rs. 102-13.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was slightly easier,

although quotations were unchanged

with sellers of ready T. F. at 1/6-1/32

and buyers at 1/6-1/16, some business

passing at the middle rate. A fair

amount of business was done in ready

gold for export, but merchandise ex-

port bills continued negligible. At

the week's bidding, sterling tenders

amounted to 275,000 at 1/6-1/16 and

Government accepted the full amount.

In the forward market 1/6-1/32 was

available upto end of January 1935.

The dollar sterling and Paris-London

cross rates were slightly easier at the

beginning, but hardened towards the

close, the former moving up from dol.

4.58 1/4 to dol. 4.59 1/2 and the latter

from 75.33 to 75.51. The Belg. and

the Italian lire finished at 24.11 1/2

and 58.33 respectively.

GOLD.

Prices in the gold market improved

somewhat during the early part of

the week in sympathy with a rise in

the price of the metal in London fol-

lowing movements in cross rates. A

reaction however occurred, at the high-

er level and the quotations dropped

almost to the opening quotation. Ready

after opening at Rs. 34-9-9 im-

proved mid-week to Rs. 34-11-0, but

reacted and closed at Rs. 34-9-5.

Fresh purchases for export were rate-

3,000 tolas. The price of sovereigns

was almost steady closing at Rs. 21-13

and Rs. 21-13-6 for ready and forward.

In London the quotation for gold

after improving from 139/3d. to 139/7

1/2d. declined to 139/3d. Last week's

shipment of gold per s.s. "Rajputana"

amounted to Rs. 57-20 lacs and per s.s.

"Press Munro" Rs. 3-47 lacs. In our

market the highest and lowest rates

were Rs. 34-11 and Rs. 34-9 for ready.

Rs. 34-11 and Rs. 34-9-6 for 22nd

November settlement and Rs. 34-12 and

Rs. 34-10-6 for 21st Dec. shipment.

The total imports during the week

amounted to Rs. 62,977 in bar and

coin.

SILVER.

Barring a sharp decline in midweek,

which however proved temporary, sil-

ver ruled steady during the period un-

der report with a large volume of

speculative turnover. Ready silver

opened at Rs. 66-11 and after gradually

declining to Rs. 66-3 advanced to Rs.

67-5 at the close. Advances from Shang-

hai were more encouraging during the

latter part, where the dollar im-

proved from 1/3-15/16 to 1/4-1/8 and

the quotation in London after drop-

ping from 24-3/4d. to 24-1/4d. improv-

ed to 24-9/16d. for ready. Forward

quotation likewise fell from 24-7/8d. to

24-3/8d. but closed at 24-11/16d. Stocks

on hand continue unchanged at some

9500 bars, while the daily offtake has

declined to some 15 bars. In the local

market the highest and lowest rates

were Rs. 67-5 and Rs. 66-3 for ready

and 26th November settlement and Rs.

67-9 and Rs. 66-6 for 27th December

settlement. The total imports during

the week amounted to 173 bars and

Rs. 51,724 in coin.

SHARES.

The share market was steady on the

whole, although prices tended to be

downward during the early part. The

turnover was comparatively small.

Cotton mill shares moved within a

narrow range and the following were

the fluctuations in some of the lead-

ers:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 991/4-891/4

Century Rs. 317/8-309/6

311/4-307/8; Central India Rs. 317/8

311/4-313; Kohinoor Rs. 216/4-215/8

215/12; New Great Rs. 217/8-211/4

213/12-211/4; Simplex Rs. 166/4-162/8

99/6 and Swadeshi Rs. 230-223-12-22/8

The miscellaneous section remained

steady. Tata from 100 opened at Rs.

91/8 and after easing to Rs. 90/4

improved to Rs. 91/4 and closed at Rs.

93/4. Tata Docks fluctuated between

Rs. 90-9 and Rs. 90-12-1/2, closed at

Rs. 90-9. Tata and Press shares ruled

steady around Rs. 136. Tata Hotels

remain steady at Rs. 169/8 and Tata

Powers at Rs. 134/8. Andhra Valley

shares declined from last closing of

Rs. 102/8 to Rs. 102/8-1/2 but improved

at Rs. 103/4 and finished at Rs.

106/4. Alcock shares were quoted at

Rs. 290/10. Bombay Bymahs improv-

ed during the week from Rs. 308/2

to Rs. 409/12. Bombay Tramways registered

small fluctuations closing at Rs. 130/1

and Bombay Steamship at Rs. 283/12

Sindia from 100 closed at Rs.

15/2. Industrial Investment shares

are quoted at Rs. 63. Bondi Cement

shares were somewhat easier at Rs.

91/12. Indian Cement at Rs. 92/8 and

Kathi Cement at Rs. 92/8. Shabhad

Cement shares were quoted at Rs.

92/8. Ahmednagar railway shares

were unchanged at Rs. 84 and Tanti

Vallu at Rs. 70/12.

Imperial Bank shares moved be-

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, November 24.

December	12.29
January	12.37
March	12.47
May	12.45
July	12.40
Middling Spot	12.55

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, November 24.

December	12.32
January	12.40
March	12.47
Middling Spot	12.62

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, November 24.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	27,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	3,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent	6,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, November 24.

Opening Closing	
October, 1934	6.63
November, 1934	6.63
December, 1934	6.64
January, 1935	6.64
February, 1935	6.64
March, 1935	6.61
April, 1935	6.61
May, 1935	6.60
June, 1935	6.58
July, 1935	6.53
August, 1935	6.49
September, 1935	6.44
October, 1935	6.39
Middling Spot	6.93

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, November 24.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
October, 1934	8.87
November, 1934	8.87
December, 1934	8.86
January, 1935	8.86
February, 1935	8.86
March, 1935	8.86
April, 1935	8.86
May, 1935	8.86
June, 1935	8.86
July, 1935	8.86
August, 1935	8.86
September, 1935	8.86
October, 1935	8.86
Middling Spot	9.14

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, November 24.

BROACH:—	
Full good (good staple)	5.43
Fine (good staple)	5.58
Superfine (good staple)	5.73
C.P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 staple)	5.12
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.27
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.42
BENGAL:—	
Good	5.53
Fine	5.63
Superfine	5.73
SCINDE:—	
Good	5.63
Fine	5.73
Superfine	5.83

LONDON SILVER

London, November 24.

Silver: Market quietly steady.	
Spot	24-7-16
Forward	24-9-18
Gold bars fine per oz	58-19-5

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, November 24.

Bank bills 3 months market rate	0-7/8 p.c. to 0-1/2 p.c.
Bank bills 6 months market rate	0-9/16 p.c. to 0-5/8 p.c.
Fine trade bills 3 months market rate	2 per cent.
Fine trade bills 6 months market rate	2-1/2 p.c. to 3 p.c.

LOAN

London, November 24.

Interest day to day	
loan 0-1/4 p.c. to 0-1/2 p.c.	
Interest 7 days' market	
loan 0-1/2 p.c. to 0-1/2 p.c.	

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, November 24.

T. T. LONDON ON:—	
Berlin	12.41
Amsterdam	7.38 1/2
Brussels	21.38 1/2
Madrid	36.53
Millan	58.43
Berne	15.39 1/2
Paris	7.71
Prague	119.31
New York closing rate	4.98 15/16

SEEDS.

London, November 24.

Linseed La Plata, Hull	
c.i.f. ton £8:18:9 Dec sellers	
Linseed Calcutta, London	
c.i.f. ton £10:18:9 Nov/Dec sellers	
Linseed Bombay, London	
ton, £11:7:6 Nov/Dec sellers	
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Con-	
tinent c.i.f. ton £10:13:9 Nov/Dec sellers	
Castorseed Bombay, Hull	
Continent £10:2:6 Nov/Dec sellers	
Cottonseed Bombay, Hull	
c.i.f. ton No offers	

LONDON RUBBER

London, November 24.

Smoked sheet standard	
ribbed per lb.	6-11/16 sellers

Stalemate In Cotton Markets

CONTROL OF PRODUCTION, FUNDAMENTALLY UNSOUND

Absence Of Selling In Local Market

Bombay, Nov. 22.

"That the biggest cause of fluctua-

tion in New York during the week

under review should have been, for

January, only 3 points clearly demon-

strates the stalemate which exists in

that market."

Cotton in America is sitting on top

of the 12 cents loan. For that reason

it does not decline. And it does not

advance because it is already over

world parity, state Messrs. Langer

and Co.

With a deadlock in aid crop, inter-

est centres principally on the plans

for new crop. Meanwhile, there are

indications of a drive being made

both inside and outside the new Con-

gress to scrap the cotton control plan

which presumably, includes the A.A.A.'s

authority over acreage. But, we think,

attention is more especially likely to

be directed against the Bankhead Bill

in view of the considerable irritation

caused by that measure during the

early part of the present season.

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.
J11

The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZ SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1934

Separation Of Aden From British India

J. P. C. Gives Reasons For Suggested Step

Importance Of Aden From Strategic Standpoint To Empire In East Emphasized: Assurance To Indian Community Of Equality Of Status And Protection Of Their Interests

The report of the Joint Committee of Parliament gives the following reasons for recommending that Aden should henceforth cease to be part of British India:

The Settlement of Aden, which comprises the town of Aden itself and certain immediately adjacent districts, is at present administered by the Government of India as a Chief Commissioner's province. Responsibility for the hinterland of Aden, which is commonly known as the Aden Protectorate and which is not British territory, has since 1917 rested with His Majesty's Government, who have also since the same date been responsible for the military and political affairs of the Settlement. Under arrangements reached in 1926, an annual contribution, subject to a maximum of £150,000, but which amounts at the moment only to some £120,000, is made from Indian revenues to military and political expenditure on the Settlement and the Protectorate. The population of the Settlement is predominantly Arab, the Indian population, which is however of great commercial importance, numbering only about one seventh of the whole.

INDIAN AND ARAB OPINIONS.

Proposals for Indian constitutional reform inevitably necessitate consideration of the future position of Aden, and in particular of the question whether the Settlement could satisfactorily be included in the new arrangements, or whether it would not be preferable to transfer responsibility for its civil administration to His Majesty's Government. In whom military and political responsibility for the affairs of the hinterland already vest. We have received strong representations against any alteration in the status of Aden from important and influential Indian interests. On the other hand we have received representations in favour of transfer from the Arab population who appear to view with some apprehension the possibility that Aden may permanently remain a part of British India.

ANOMALOUS POSITION.

We recognise the natural reluctance of Indian opinion to sever a connection of almost a century's standing with an area the development of which is largely due to Indian enterprise and where much Indian capital is engaged. But great importance must also be attached to the interests and feelings of the Arab majority of the population of the Settlement. We are impressed, apart from this by the geographical remoteness of Aden from India, by the difficulties of merging it satisfactorily in a new Indian Federation; by the impracticability of a complete divorce between the civil administration of the Settlement on the one hand and political and military control of the Settlement and Protectorate on the other; and by the anomaly of including in such new constitutional arrangements as may be approved for India an area predominantly Arab in population, already to some extent under Imperial control, and in practice inseparable from the Aden Protectorate for which India has ceased to be in any way responsible.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

The constitutionally anomalous position which would arise in regard to Defence, if the present arrangements were allowed to continue under the new constitution, would be particularly marked. We appreciate, moreover, the force in the argument that it is desirable on general grounds, given the importance of Aden from a strategic standpoint to the Empire in the East as a whole and not merely to any individual unit that its control should vest in the Home Government. After full consideration we are of opinion that the administration of the Settlement of Aden should be transferred from the Government of India to His Majesty's Government not later than the date of the establishment of Federation.

INDIAN APPREHENSIONS.

In reaching this conclusion we have not ignored the apprehensions expressed by Indian interests connected with Aden as to the possible prejudicial effect of a transfer upon their position. We have, however, ascertained, that His Majesty's Government are prepared in the event of transfer, not merely to relieve India of her annual financial contribution, but to preserve a right of appeal in judicial cases to the Bombay High Court; to maintain (in the absence of any radical change in the present economic circumstances) the existing policy of making Aden a free port; to do their utmost to keep the addition of a transfer upon their position. We have, however, ascertained, that His Majesty's Government are prepared in the event of transfer, not merely to relieve India of her annual financial contribution, but to preserve a right of appeal in judicial cases to the Bombay High Court; to maintain (in the absence of any radical change in the present economic circumstances) the existing policy of making Aden a free port; to do their utmost to keep the addition of a transfer upon their position.

DISAPPOINTING TO INDIAN COMMUNITY

Burman M. L. C. On J. P. C. Proposals Re: Trade Agreement

RANGOON, Nov. 24.

Khan Bahadur Ahmed Chaudhury, M.L.C., Chairman of the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce and President of the Rangoon Rotary Club, contends that the Joint Select Committee's recommendations for India, particularly the proposals relating to immigration and a trade agreement, are disappointing to the Indian community. He considers that the report should be substantially recast.

U Maung Maung Ji, Secretary, All-Burma Anti-Separation League, associating himself with U Chit Hlaing's remarks, says that the report throws dust in the

RAIN EXPECTED IN SOUTH-EAST MADRAS

POONA, Nov. 25.

The western disturbance is passing away eastwards through Kashmir after causing a few light showers of rain or snow there.

A few falls of rain have also occurred in Assam, Tezpur reporting half an inch. Conditions are unsettled in south Bay of Bengal where a depression may form.

Forecast

Scattered falls of rain may occur in Tanasserim and South-east Madras.—A.P.

eyes of the people by saying that public opinion in the country is strongly in favour of separation, adding that time will soon prove fully the disadvantages of separation.—A.P.

"RETROGRADE SUGGESTIONS"

"Foregone Conclusions" Says Begum Shah Nawaz

LAHORE, Nov. 24.

Begum Shah Nawaz, who was a delegate to all the three Round Table Conferences and also to the Joint Select Committee in the course of a statement on the J.P.C. report says:—

The report of the J.P.C. does not contain any surprises. Some of the retrograde suggestions contained in it were more or less foregone conclusions. What surprises one most is that not a single modification suggested by the British Indian Delegation memorandum, which had the full support of the moderate section of India has been accepted. On the other hand, indirect system of elections for the Lower House of the central legislature is to be imposed and many provinces are to be burdened with second chambers.

WORK FOR MODIFICATION

It is gratifying to find that the committee has tried to increase the number of women voters and this is the only happy feature of the report. We wish, however, that the committee had accepted in full the recommendations of the Indian Franchise Committee. The authors of the report tell us "we concur with everything which has been said by the Statutory Commission on the necessity for improving the status and extending the influence of women in India and it is in our opinion impossible to exaggerate the importance of securing in the new constitution a substantial increase of enfranchised women. We are convinced of the necessity of strengthening the position of women under the new constitution." Even when convinced of the fact that the position of women must be strengthened under the new constitution, the committee could not see its way to accept all the proposals of the Lathian Committee.

Women in the Frontier Province have not been given any seat either in the provincial or central legislature, nor have any seats been given to women in Sind and Orissa in the Central legislature. No representation has been given to women in the Federal Upper Chamber.

I request all our representative women's organisations to hold a joint meeting at some central place to consider the recommendations of the J. P. C. in order to work for modifications. I am sure that in this we shall have the full support of the women of Great Britain. Wholesale rejection of the report by India will be an unwise policy, but now is the time for all sections of men and women to join hands together to work for modifications.—A.P.

CHORUS OF CONDEMNATION FROM PUNJAB

All Parties Should Combine To Reject J. P. C. Report Says Mangal Singh

LAHORE, Nov. 23.

Chaudhury Choturam, leader of the Opposition (Rural) Party in the Punjab Legislative Council, condemned the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee as inadequate and halting. Similar views were expressed by Sardar Mangal Singh and Dr. K. L. Gauba, both of whom have been newly elected to the Assembly.

Chaudhury Choturam said that unless Indians, without distinction of caste or creed, made a vigorous and united protest against the retrograde character of the present proposals, the chances were that further concessions would be made to placate the debarred element among the Conservatives. He however maintained that we should work the Constitution for what it was worth, with the maximum of goodwill and co-operation, in order that we might be able to strain the last drop of good that was contained in it.

ALL PARTIES MOVE

Sardar Mangal Singh, the Akali leader, characterised the report as a challenge to the Nation's self-respect and said that all parties in the Assembly should combine to reject the scheme including the communal decision. He made a general appeal for unity at this juncture.

Dr. K. L. Gauba, the new Ahrar M.L.A., said that the proposals made after seven years' procrastination and delay were disappointing in the extreme. He said that in this standpoint Indians as a whole, Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs, were unanimous.—A.P.



THE CHIEF SAHIB OF BISSAU.

The Chief went to England four months ago to arrange for the education of the young Prince in England. He also took keen interest in English methods of dairy farming.

Photo shows the Chief (Left) and his nephew (Right), leaving Victoria Station, London, for India.

Will Govt. Shelve Menon's Report?

Hush-Hush Policy Over Zanzibar Gives Room For Anxiety

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24.

Even in the face of several allegations in the Press as to the cause of the non-publication of Mr. K. P. S. Menon's report on the Indian situation in Zanzibar, there is no disposition on the part of the Government of India to explain itself in the form of a communiqué.

The mystery behind the hush-hush policy appears to have been heightened by the act that members who attended the meeting of the Emigration Committee were supplied a copy each of the report the evening before the meeting day, on the distinct understanding that the contents of the report should not be communicated to the press or made public in any manner whatsoever.

Further, as soon as the meeting which lasted two hours was over, copies of the report were taken back from them all. And on the top of it all, no official summary of the proceedings of the committee was issued, as was done on previous occasions. Naturally, the inference was inevitable that Mr. Menon in his report had stated something uncomplimentary as to the part played by the Colonial Office itself in regard to the treatment of Indians in Zanzibar.

OFFICIAL ATTITUDE PUZZLING.

There is no official confirmation of this story. In fact, official circles do not attach importance to several statements that have been appearing in this connection. At the same time, they do not issue any denial. But I gathered through unofficial sources a few days ago that Mr. Menon had made certain personal comments, which the Government of India regard, might be misconstrued. In order that negotiations which the Government of India propose to make in the light of discussions with the members of the emigration Committee might not suffer any handicap on this account, the safer course has been taken of not giving publicity to the entire report, pending the conclusion of these negotiations. That is the reason why even the Colonial Office has not stated anything on the question of publication and the Government of India are not prepared to press for it.

WILL IT BE SHELVED?

The press in India should therefore demand immediately the publication of at least those portions of Mr. Menon's report which do not offend the susceptibilities of the Colonial Office, so that the public here and in Zanzibar might understand the basic facts which necessitated an enquiry. Otherwise, I fear that Mr. Menon's report might share the same fate as that of the Indian Deputation to Fiji in 1922, (whereof Mr. B. Venkatapathi Raju, then member of the Assembly was a member) which was shelved for the reason that there were certain personal comments which it was not wise to make public.

SIR A. SUHRAWARDY ELECTED

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

Sir Abdullah Suhrawardy, the sitting member, has been declared elected to the Assembly from the Burdwan and Presidency Division Mahomedan Rural Constituency, securing 4,698 votes against his rival Khan Bahadur Ekramul Huq who got 1,045 votes.—A.P.

CONGRESS EXHIBITION IS A RECORD SUCCESS

Mrs. Naidu Thanks Citizens For Hearty Co-operation

The success of the Congress Exhibition at the Abdul Gaffar Nagar outran all anticipations, mainly because the citizens of Bombay enthusiastically responded to the call of Mrs. Naidu and worked for its success as a labour of love.

In the Congress Exhibition report Mrs. Naidu, Chairman of the Exhibition Sub-Committee pays handsome tributes to all workers.

In their report of the Congress exhibition, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu the chairman of the Exhibition Sub-Committee and Mr. Jeena-bhai P. Joshi (Joint Hon. Secretary) observe:

"The Budget which was passed by the Working Committee involved an expenditure of Rs. 24,520 including Rs. 12,320 for construction and Rs. 4,000 for lights and consumption charges, etc., and the expected income was put at Rs. 25,675. With a view to expedite construction, by a resolution in that behalf, the work of construction of the Exhibition was entrusted to the Construction Board to construct the Exhibition according to the plan and specification prepared by Mr. Sathe and adopted by this Committee. The beautiful and attractive layout of the Exhibition was due to his efforts and planning.

"As soon as the circulars and prospectus reached the manufacturers and merchants of Swadeshi goods all over India, applications and enquiries for stalls began to pour in. Similarly with regard to stalls in Khadi though it was resolved that 25 stalls should be given free to Khadi, applications for more and more Khadi stalls began to come so much so that the Exhibition Committee was confronted with the problem of providing more stalls to meet the ever increasing demands, and had it not been for the resourcefulness of Mr. Baburao Mhatre, who himself is an architect, and who rendered voluntary services to the Exhibition Committee, it would not have been possible for us to provide with more stalls. The result has been that whereas in the budget the income of stall-rent was provided at Rs. 9,200; the stall-rent actually received amounted to Rs. 12,567-4-0.

GATE MONEY BREAKS RECORD

"All the success was mainly due to the enthusiastic and spontaneous support of the public. So much so that whereas in the budget the estimated income by way of Gate Money was shown at Rs. 12,500 we were lucky to get the large amount of Rs. 40,157-10-0 as Exhibition Gate Money.

"Had it not been for untimely rains on the 30th and 31st October and difficulty in the timely supply of tickets on the 25th of October, the income by way of Gate Money would have been more by about at least Rs. 5,000. We have not been able to get the budgeted amount by way of advertisements. We have only been able to get Rs. 2,166 whereas in the budget the item was shown as Rs. 4,000. The reason for this lies in fact that the advertisement rates inside and outside the Exhibition were higher than those for advertisements in the Nagar. Again as the Executives had to cope with the heavy work of looking after the Exhibition itself, they could not spare time for securing advertisements.

RIGID ECONOMY.

"As we have not with us the items of Expenditure in connection with the Exhibition, we are not in a position to place before the Committee the items of actual expenditure incurred on behalf of the Exhibition Sub-Committee; but we may mention that since the 18th of October till the 10th of November, i.e., during the time the Exhibition Committee was in charge of the expenditure, the total amount of expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 5,670-7-4. This includes the item of Rs. 3,100 and odd, paid to Khadi Section including Exhibit Court, Demonstration, etc.

We may, however, take it that in the circumstances it will not exceed the budget estimate as the

FRONTIER SHOWS WAY TO COMMUNAL UNITY

Sardar Ram Singh On Lesson Of Assembly Election

BANNU, Nov. 23.

In the course of a statement to the Press Sardar Ram Singh says:

"Now that the Assembly elections have peacefully ended in the Frontier Province I take this opportunity to thank the Frontier people in general and the voters in particular for having risen to the occasion and proved once more, if proof was needed, that they were above communal feelings.

"The Frontier Congressmen had doubtless to work against heavy odds for on the one hand the Congress nominee was not allowed to enter the Province and guide the election campaign personally, and, on the other hand, the institution itself which set him up, was still unlawful in the Province. But with all that the success of the Congress nominee, Dr. Khan Sahib, by a large majority of 1,369 votes amply shows that in spite of ordinance rule and continued repression the faith of the Frontier people, in the Congress was still unshaken.

"Another point worthy of note is that Dr. Khan Sahib received more than half of the minority community votes which proves that he enjoys the confidence of one and all and that the way to solid unity and real progress of the country lies in joint electoralates only."—United Press.

construction and decoration charges which are budgeted at Rs. 12,320 will come to much less due to the extraordinary economy effected by the Construction Board in constructing the Exhibition.

WORKERS THANKED.

This report will be incomplete without referring to the splendid work done by Smt. Shankari Banker, Smt. Jeralani and Smt. Harjivandas Kotak. The unique success of the Exhibition and particular of Khadi section was due to the untiring work and stupendous power of organisation displayed by Smt. Banker and his band of workers, who not only brought fine samples of Khadi from various centres of the All-India Spinners' Associations all over the country, but brought demonstration parties which formed one of the greatest centres of attraction.

Our best thanks are due to the Music and Entertainment Committee and particularly Mrs. Urmilaben, Mrs. Madhurika Mehta, for arranging attractive programmes from day to day and to the volunteers who were hard put to manage the crowds.

Our best thanks are also due to Sir Richard Temple, Smt. Devikarani and Mr. Valukunth Desai, who helped our Chairman Smt. Sarojini Naidu, in arranging the Art Gallery in the most artistic fashion and also to Seth Purshottam Vishram Navil, Rao Bahadur G. K. Mhatre, Mr. Treasurywalla, Mr. Chimanlal Shah and Messrs. Pohoomul Bros., for lending their beautiful pictures, statues and other works of art to the Exhibition. Mr. Laud, Superintendent of Victoria Gardens, who was good enough to supply us 200 plants free of charge, and last but not the least to Seth Meghji Mathuradas for lending his Motor Lorry to bring and carry back the plants from and to the Victoria Gardens and for dyeing Khadi for Art Gallery and decorating our Stalls."